THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL XXXVIII.—No. 228 ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1906. —TEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WHEELER BORNE TO LONG HOME COVERED BY THE STARS AND BARS AND BY THE STARS AND STRIPES

Imposing Military Pageant Marked the Funeral Services in New York.

RIDERLESS HORSE WALKED BEHIND THE FUNERAL CAR

Services Took Place in St. Thomas Episcopal Church, and Were Attended by Pierpont Morgan and Other Prominent Men.

New York, January 28.—An imposing military pageant passing across Brooklyn bridge, brief services at St. Thomas Episcopal church in Fifth avenue and an escort across the North river ferry to Jersey City, where the body was placed on a train to be taken to Washington for interment in the national cemetery at Arlington, marked the funeral in this city today of Brigadier General Joseph Wheeler, cavalry leader of the confederacy and later one of the most prominent figures among the generals of the Spanish-American war.

Stars in Bars in Evidence.

The body of the dead soldier was wrapped in the flags under which he had served with almost equal vigor and distinction—the Stars and Bars of the confederate states and the Stars and Stripes. Veterans of the southern and northern armies mingled together today in paying tribute to General Wheeler, with the younger veterans of the Cuban and Philippines campaigns of 1898 and 1899. The route of the funeral cortege was lined with great crowds, most of whom stood with bared heads as the funeral passed.

The funeral took place from the home of General Wheeler's sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, in Brooklyn, where General Wheeler died on Thursday of pneumonia. The body was borne from the house by eight non-commissioned officers of infantry and placed upon a flag-draped artillery caisson. Squadron C and a detail of the Second battery of artillery escorted the body, and on the Manhattan side of the bridge the Seventy-first regiment, New York national guard, in full dress uniform, was drawn up. The Seventy-first, commanded by Colonel W. G. Bales, served under General Wheeler in Cuba, and today was given the post of honor. Infantry from Governor's island, headquarters of the department of the east, United States Army, also joined the procession on this side of the river.

Riderless Horse, Boots Reversed.

From Brooklyn bridge the line of march lay across town to Washington square, and thence up Fifth avenue from Eighth street to Fifty-third to St. Thomas church.

A riderless horse, with boots reversed in the stirrups and a cavalry sword dangling from the saddle, was led just behind the caisson.

The church edifice was thronged. Seats had been reserved for members of the Southern Society, the Confederate Veterans' Association, the Society of the War of 1872 and several other friends of the family.

Reservations also had been made for the honorary pallbearers, the staff of Frederick D. Grant, United States Army, and the officers of the escort. The altar of the church was almost hidden beneath the floral offerings, among them a great wreath sent by President Roosevelt.

The brief services were conducted by the Rev. Ernest Stires, rector of the church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, who meeting the body at the door, led the way to the chancel.

They were followed by the church vestry, consisting of D. O. Mills, George McCulloch Miller, J. A. Atterbury, Anson R. Flower and Charles H. Stout. Following these came the honorary pallbearers, J. Pierpont Morgan, Colonel J. J. Astor, R. T. Wilson, Fitch Smith, Dr. John Wyeth, John McKesson, S. R. Bertrom, Dr. William M. Polk, Commander Parker Kuhn, Archer Huntington, J. H. Wilson, General Kent, Senator Clark, of Montana; Charles S. Fairchild, General O. O. Howard, General Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. R. Ogden Doremus and Dr. Parrius.

Tribute of Dr. Stires.

After the casket had been placed on the pedestal the full vested choir of St. Thomas entered the church, singing as a processional hymn, "Lead Kindly Light."

Dr. Stires, in his sermon, said:

"This is one of the great occasions of our lives. For we are met to honor the memory of a rare man. I do not speak to you of him principally as a citizen, statesman or soldier, for the mere record of his deeds is far more eloquent than any praise of ours could be. It is of the man I think at this hour. Was he entitled to be called great? It is not difficult for you to decide. He was distinguished by courage without rashness, by wisdom without pride, by gentleness without weakness, by patience without heedlessness and by justice, which always learned toward mercy. He honored man, he trusted man and to every man he was ready to give his time, his substance, his heart.

Honored North and South.

"The north gives him unstinted honor. The south, even in her grief, is proud of her ever-loyal son. Cuba, for whose freedom he fought, sobs out her grief across the waves, and the whole world

Continued on Page Two.

ATLANTA VETERANS REACH WASHINGTON

To Attend the Funeral of Their Loved Commander Today---Incidents of the Trip to the Capital.

By E. C. Bruffey.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—(Special.)—The Atlanta party reached Washington a few minutes before midnight and were met by a representative of Colonel Beach, who told them they are expected at St. John church at 9 o'clock, where horses will be provided for them.

On the Wheeler Special.

On the Wheler Special, Near Charlottesville, Va., January 28.—(Special.)—Running two hours late and upon the schedule of a suburban train the Wheeler party passed the home of Jefferson and the seat of learning whose existence is ascribed to him. Though worn by a long day's ride, the Atlantans keep watch for the lights indicating the location of Monticello, all regretting that a view of the historical place could not be secured.

At Charlotte this morning Colonel Prather received a telegram from Major W. D. Beach, of Washington, who is one of the executive officers of the funeral arrangements, asking as to the number of men so that horses might be provided for them in the line of parade. But apart from that the Atlanta Wheeler veterans know nothing of the part given to them in the exercises. Efforts to ascertain were attempted by wire a number of times during the day, but each effort was fruitless because nearly every wire along the route was found to be down. The day has been a beautiful one, the sun shining brightly from Charlotte until it went down behind a bank of deep red clouds in the west, the special then leaving Lynchburg. The temperature has been delightful all day.

Jackson Home Decorated.

The run was made through the Carolina line when dawn came, and the morning call brought the old soldiers from their sleep. At Charlotte, the old Jackson home, wherein lives the widow of the world-renowned Stonewall, was festooned with the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars, scattered about the festoons of the two flags being an abundance of black crepe, for to Mrs. Jackson General Wheeler was personally known, and by her the old soldier was deeply admired and loved. As the train rolled by there was a gathering of ladies and gentlemen and children upon the front veranda.

All along the route, after dawn, the Wheeler men were greeted by large crowds at every station, and the most intense interest was manifested in the party making the itinerary. The tedious hours of the day were made pleasant by the bugle, the violin, the cornet and the sweet soprano voice of Miss Furlow Anderson. On the train were a number of gentlemen from New York and Boston, who became interested in their new-made friends, and after luncheon, an impromptu concert was given in one of the sleepers, at which, prominent among the audience, was Major Milton Humes and Miss Humes, of Huntsville, Ala., both of whom were warm personal friends of General Wheeler. It was at the Humes' magnificent home, a few miles from Huntsville, where General Wheeler and memebrs of his family always were entertained after the old Alabama home was practically abandoned because of the general's absence in the far-away east. Present also were two Bostonians and a New York banker, to say nothing of others who were drawn into the car.

Fay Wilson Blew Bugle.

Fay Wilson, the bugler who sounded taps over President McKinley's grave and over General John B. Gordon's grave, gave a few selections in bugle work. Miss Anderson sang charmingly "The Lark" and "Wheeler's Cavalry," While Silverman's violin was in perfect tune when he essayed "The Mockingbird."

Among the prominent men in the party are General A. J. West, commander of the Georgia Veterans' Association; Judge George Hillyer, who followed Stonewall Jackson during the Virginia campaigns, and who is a kinsman of the late General Wheeler.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN INDIA

The Prince. The Maharajah. The Princess. Major Daly.



THE GORGEOUS STATE ENTRY OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES INTO GWALIOR.

At Gwalior the Prince and Princess were the guests of the Maharajah Sindhia, by whom they were welcomed at the railway station. The Prince, with the Maharajah, mounted a magnificent elephant, and the Princess, accompanied by Major Daly, Agent to the Governor General for Central India, mounted a second elephant, and proceeded to the new palace. The State elephants, which carried burnished howdahs, were in the full ceremonial array of gold and silver head pieces. Their ears, faces and trunks were painted in fantastic designs, and their velvet trappings were heavily embroidered with gold.

TAKES POISON BECAUSE GIRL REFUSED HIM

In Dramatic Manner W. T. Bowden Swallows Two Ounces of Laudanum.

"I LOVE YOU," HE CRIED AS HE EMPTIED THE VIAL

Suicide Act Was Committed in the Presence of Miss Mamie Byrd, Whom Bowden Wanted To Marry—Hospital Doctors Saved His Life.

Because his lady love refused to wed him, W. T. Bowden, a young man who recently came to Atlanta from Gainesville, swallowed 2 ounces of laudanum last night in the young lady's presence, and only the hard work of the Grady hospital physicians saved his life.

The young lady for whom Bowden was ready to die, is Miss Mamie Byrd, who boards at 10 Hill street and works in Block's candy factory. She is very pretty and attractive young lady, and there are said to be more than Bowden who have fallen victims to her charms.

Bowden has been very attentive for several weeks, calling as often as he could to see her. She says she gave him no encouragement, only trying to act kindly and politely. Bowden seems to have been very jealous.

Last night he called to see Miss Byrd and found her in the parlor with another young lady. He sat near his lady love and began to talk to her of marriage. She says she tried to stop him and to divert his thoughts to other matters. He at last asked her to marry him at once, and she refused. She stated to the officers who went to the house that she was just as kind about it as she could possibly be, and did not even say she would be a sister.

But Bowden stood there a rejected lover, and he was deeply wounded. He thought death was all there was left for him. He took a 2-ounce vial of laudanum from his pocket, and, holding it up so that his sweetheart could see the dark and dangerous liquid, he exclaimed:

"I Die for Love," He Said.

"I care no longer to live. Death is preferable to living on earth without you." Then he placed the vial to his lips.

Miss Byrd tried to stop his self-destroying hand, and when she failed she ran from the room. When she had notified other members of the family, she returned to the parlor and saw the empty vial on the floor. Bowden had swallowed all of the poison.

The other young lady who had been in the parlor left, probably when Bowden began to talk of love.

The police were notified of the attempted suicide and Call Officers Lindsay and Holcolmbe went to the house. They summoned the ambulance and had Bowden taken to the Grady hospital.

The physicians went to work, and, after two hours of treatment, succeeded in getting Bowden out of danger. They stated that if there had been any delay about getting him to the hospital his chances of recovery would have been very slim.

Bowden talked a little to the officers when they first spoke to him. He gave his name as "Browder," and said that he had once before tried to commit suicide about the same young lady, and that he wanted to die. He refused to say where he worked.

"I Was Kind," She Said.

Miss Byrd gave the officers all the information she could. She said she believed Bowden had been drinking, as he acted very queerly when he first called.

"I have never encouraged him," she stated, "and when he asked me to marry him I tried to refuse him as kindly as I could."

Bowden will be out of the hospital in a few days. His dose of laudanum, while it made him ill and gave a dramatic turn to his courtship, has not cooled the ardor of his warm affection. He says he will still want Miss Byrd to be his bonnie bride, and, unless she changes her mind she may have to refuse him again.

CIVIL WAR IS RAGING IN PARTS OF RUSSIA

Armed Conflicts Are Reported To Be Occurring in Smaller Cities.

TROOPS ARE BEATEN IN MANY INSTANCES

Rise and Fall of the North Caucasian Republic—Insurgents Gave No Quarter Whenever They Defeated the Cossacks.

St. Petersburg, January 28.—The newspapers publish interesting accounts received by mail of the disorders in the smaller cities during the period of armed revolt, many of which passed unnoticed at the time owing to interruption of telegraphic communication. In a number of instances the troops were defeated and driven out of the towns or forced to surrender.

At Sotssi, on the Black sea, eighty Cossacks of the garrison who attempted to disperse a gathering in the market place, were routed by the revolutionists and forced to flee to their barracks outside the town, where they were regularly besieged. The insurgents brought up an old cannon from the port and bombarded the barracks for two days with such effect that the Cossacks were forced to surrender.

The triumph of the revolutionists was short lived, however, for a torpedo boat destroyer arrived from Batoum and the population at the first threat of a bombardment hastened to liberate the prisoners and to deliver up their arms as well as the funds of the city treasury which had been taken to the mountains.

Rise and Fall of a Republic.

A letter from Pyatigorsk, in cis-Caucasia, describes the rise and fall of the "north Caucasian republic," which had a short and thrilling history of a month. After the revolt of the reserve battalion garrisoning Pyatigorsk the soldiers were joined by the entire population of that and four neighboring cities. A constituent assembly was summoned and a "revolutionary army," consisting of the mutinous soldiers, who were led by a renegade Cossack officer and several bands of the fighting branch of the revolutionary organizations and other irregulars.

This "army" carried on a successful campaign against the troops guarding the railroad stations, who were driven back for some 40 miles along the line with considerable loss. The revolutionists conceived the plan of marching to Rostoff-on-Don, 250 miles away, and even talked of continuing on to Kharkoff to join hands with the supposed revolutionary army there. They were to stop on the way and attack the important arsenal at Georgievsk, where there are large stores of rifles, cannon and machine guns.

Cossacks Defeated.

"The army" was attacked by three companies of Cossacks, whom it defeated with heavy loss, most of the survivors being killed during their fight across the thin ice of a stream.

Later the "army" encountered a column consisting of infantry, a battery of artillery, and several companies of Cossacks. This column was too strong to be resisted and the revolutionaries' leaders, after a hasty council of war, fled.

The "republic" then came to an end.

At Viadka, in the government of that name, a band largely composed of school boys and school girls seized the water works, which they held for fifteen hours against a whole battalion of infantry. The troops were attacked in the rear by two companies of revolutionaries who were finally driven to a fortified house. This house was captured after a bombardment lasting two hours. Among the killed was the colonel commanding the troops.

DYNAMITE BOMB STRIKES HOUSE

Lives of Twenty-Two Persons Endangered by Explosion.

One Woman Was Made Insane by the Explosion — House Was Wrecked—Worcester Shaken by Force of Explosion.

Worcester, Mass., January 28.—A dynamite bomb hurled through a second-story window of the house of Paul Moszcynski, 32 Union avenue, early this morning, exploded and tore away the rear part of the house, blowing out the floors and rear wall. Twenty-two persons were asleep in the house. The wife of Daniel C. Bootk, who was ill, was rendered insane by the explosion, She was taken to a hospital tonight.

The cap of the bomb went through the wall of the house, 40 Richland street, 150 feet away, and was found in a picture frame in the home of William J. Ryland. The force of the explosion shook that whole section of the city.

Miss Valeska Burakvicz, aged 32, was asleep in the room adjoining where the explosion took place, and was buried under debris but not seriously hurt.

A second bomb, 8 inches long and made of 2½-inch gas pipe, was found in the yard and is in possession of the chief of police.

The police are looking for Frank Czybonowski and his wife, formerly part owners of the building, from possession of which they were evicted by mortgage proceedings

HORSE SCARED BY MOTOR CAR KILLS WOMAN

Miss Drew of Boston, Victim of Reckless Chauffeur at St. Augustine.

YOUNG WOMAN DRAGGED FOR SEVERAL BLOCKS

St. Augustine, Fla., January 28.—(Special.)—As the result of the reckless driving of an automobile through the streets of the city, Miss Drew, of Boston, is dead and her father, who is an invalid, may not survive the shock of his daughter's tragic death.

Miss Drew went out yesterday afternoon for a horseback ride. While on St. George street, the narrowest in the city, an auto being driven at high speed approached her. Miss Drew, knowing her horse was high strung, waved to the chauffeur to slow down. The auto driver, however, disregarded the young woman's warning signals and approached her at a 40-mile an hour gait.

Just before the auto reached her, Miss Drew lost control of the horse and the animal whirled and bolted. The young woman was thrown from the saddle, but her foot hung in the stirrup, and she was dragged several blocks by the frenzied animal. The horse finally stepped into a hole and fell to the pavement.

Miss Drew was removed to the Flagler hospital, where it was found that her skull was fractured and her arms and legs broken. Her face was also cut and bruised. Notwithstanding her terrible injuries, the young woman did not die until today. Her remains were shipped to Boston tonight.

Miss Drew and her father, C. C. Drew, were spending the season here for the latter's health. The tragic death of his daughter has unnerved Mr Drew and his condition is serious.

The authorities have not yet found the person who was driving the auto. The feeling is very bitter and some citizens are threatening violence against reckless drivers of autos.

POLICEMAN HOLDS UP CHIEF AND OFFICERS

Eight Members of Peoria Force at Mercy of Alleged Madman.

Peoria, Ill., January 28.—Charles Harwood, a former policeman, entered the police headquarters this afternoon and at the point of a revolver held up the chief and seven officers for fifteen minutes, while he vented his insane wrath in a deluge of curses. After threatening to shoot the entire crowd, and failing because a snapped cartridge did not discharge, he walked out of the station and made his escape.

Within an hour after the hold-up of the station Harwood appeared near his home on Bigelow street and entered the residence of a Mrs. Montgomery, whom he assaulted with the butt of his gun and knocked her to the floor. Taking a shotgun and revolver, he barricaded himself in his own residence, a few doors farther on, and at 10 o'clock tonight was standing off a squad of police who surrounded the house, but could not force an entrance.

Saturday night he compelled his wife to disrobe and then drove her into the street and this morning he made an attempt on the life of his children. Chief Kennedy and all of his officers held up in the station were unarmed and at the mercy of their assailant, who is said to be insane.

KING TAKES SWEETHEART FOR AN AUTOMOBILE RIDE

BIARRITZ, FRANCE, January 28.—King Alfonso, accompanied by the military members of his household, in full uniform, arrived here today in automobiles to conduct Princess Ena of Battenberg, her mother, Princess Henry, and Prince Alexander of Battenberg to San Sebastian. The start for San Sebastian was made at 11:15 a. m. Princess Ena and Princess Henry, and King Alfonso were in the first automobile, and Prince Alexander and his suite in the second, the military officers following in other automobiles.

The royal party was enthusiastically greeted. The queen mother, Maria Christina, received Princess Ena in the most gracious manner. After lunch the king and princesses took a trip around the town and the surrounding country, returning for tea at the palace

At 5:30 o'clock the princesses, accompanied by his majesty and Prince Alexander, left for Biarritz, and the king returned to San Sebastian on a special train. It is understood that King Alfonso will proclaim an unusually extensive amnesty.

TO AVOID BECOMING CRAZY ADMIRAL'S SON KILLS SELF

NEW YORK, January 28.—A statement was put forth on behalf of the family of Admiral Van Reypen, United States navy, retired, whose son, William K. Van Reypen, Jr., committed suicide yesterday in his apartments in West Forty-fourth street by shooting, says:

"The family wish to set right the rumors in regard to the cause of Mr. Van Reypen's death. He had been subject to attacks of melancholia for years. These attacks were brought on by overwork, as he took exceedingly good care of himself. He frequently expressed the opinion to his father that his mind was giving away. He complained of this belief to a college friend the day before his death. To another friend, he said he wanted to go west and live a simpler, out-of-door life, fearing that the confinement of the city would be too much for him. Recently his mental condition has interfered with his preparation for the Columbia law examinations.

"On Friday, he called on two of the leading brain specialists in the city. He believed that his death would bring less distress to the family, than if he should go mad."

HE WAS SHOT AS HE DANCED.

Bullets Fly at an East Side Ball in New York.

New York, January 28.—As a result of a shooting affray early today at a dance given by the Metamora Social Club in Tammany hall, Antonio Piatanio, a young barber, is in a hospital with a serious though not fatal wound. He was shot in the back by Jack McKeon, 18 years of age, while both men were dancing with young women on the crowded ball room floor. McKeon was held today on a charge of felonious assault. Several other arrests were made, but all except Patrick Smith, who was charged with striking Piatanio before he was shot, were released. The shooting is said to be the outcome of an East Side feud.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, January 28.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh west winds.

North Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday, fresh northwest winds.

South Carolina, Eastern Florida, Western Florida and Alabama—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh west winds.

Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas—Fair Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy; light variable winds.

Arkansas—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Western Texas—Fair Monday; Tuesday increasing cloudiness.

Kentucky and Tennessee—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The
New Steinway
$500
Vertegrand Piano
(TRADE MARKED)
has proved such an instantaneous success that now for the first time since its introduction we have been enabled to keep pace with the demand.
All musicians and experts who have examined and tested this inverted grand piano have unanimously pronounced it the greatest achievement in modern pianoforte building and have marveled at the vast
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of its tone to that of the ordinary small grand piano.
Through the creation of this remarkable instrument the public are enabled to place in their homes a genuine Steinway fulfilling all the most exacting requirements at the extremely moderate price of $500.
A single visit and inspection will convince any intending purchaser that the problem of supplying the most artistic and satisfying piano at the lowest possible cost has been finally solved by us.
Time Payments Acceptable
Sold Only in Georgia By
Phillips & Crew Co.
ATLANTA.

MAY STOP MARKET FOR PETROLEUM

Standard Oil Company Holds the Reins.

Reduction of Amount Formerly Taken by This Company from Mid-Continent Fields Has Already Demoralized Business.

Bartlesville, Ind. Ter., January 28.—Orders have been received by the Standard Oil Company that hereafter only a third of the mid-continent fields' output would be bought owing to the fact that the Standard company would be prevented from continuingas a buyer and transporter of petroleum through the proceedings instituted by Attorney General Hadley, of Missouri. There is a production of 50,000 barrels daily.

The operators are organizing to send a delegation to see the Standard company's agents in Kansas City, since the enforcement of such an order for long would mean the suspension of all activity here soon. Failing, they will go to Mr. Hadley to see if he intends to prevent the Standard from transporting oil across Missouri.

The committee will tell him that if the Standard is ousted from Missouri it will shut off the market for petroleum products in this field, because the pipe line from the mid-continent fields runs through a portion of Missiuri. Already the reduction by two-thirds of the amount formerly taken by the Standard Company has demoralized business, and there are fears the Standard will cease entirely to take oil during the agitation.

WILL ENTERTAIN CHICAGO CLUB

Cook County Democracy Will Be Hospitably Welcomed.

Carriage Drive During Afternoon and Buffet Lunch at the Residence of Col. James W. English Will Be Features of Entertainment.

The Cook County Democratic Club will be well entertained in Atlanta today by the Young Men's Democratic League of Fulton county, of which C. G. Hannah is president.

The members of the Chicago Club will be entertained from the moment of their arrival in Atlanta until their special train leaves at 7:30 o'clock for Chattanooga.

The club will reach the city at 12:50 o'clock in the afternoon on a special train over the Southern railway from Jacksonville. At the terminal station the Chicagoans will be met by city officials, members of the Young Men's Democratic League and prominent citizens. Carriages will be waiting for them there and will drive them to the Piedmont hotel, where they will be served with lunch.

Directly after lunch the carriages will drive them to points of interest in and near the city, reaching the palatial residence of Colonel James W. English, Jr., on Peachtree street at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. A buffet lunch will be served there until 6:30, when the members of the Chicago club will return to the Piedmont hotel for their grips.

Colonel English, chairman of the entertainment committee, and President Hannah, of the Young Men's Democratic League, have issued invitations for the buffet lunch this afternoon. Because of the fact that there are 160 members in the Chicago club it was possible to invite only a limited number of officials and citizens.

Following are those who will assist at the afternoon reception at the residence of Colonel English:

Governor Joseph M. Terrell, Mayor James G. Woodward, Hon. Clark Howell, Hon. Hoke Smith, Hon. James R. Gray, Hon. John Temple Graves, Charles Daniel, Earnest Dallis, Jack Cohen, Morton Smith, Frank Fleming, Colonel Harry Schlesinger, Ben Rosenthal, Harry Silverman, Captain W. R. Joyner, Burton Smith, Reuben R. Arnold, Cobb Caldwell, J. E. Maddox, Hon. Walter R. Brown, John K. Ottley, Captain James W. English, Edgar Latham, Colonel Sidney C. Tapp, Colonel James D. Robinson, J. F. Lewis, Harry English and Fulton Colville.

The following gentlemen, members of the entertainment committee of the Young Men's Democratic League, have been requested to meet at the terminal station at 12:30 to welcome the visitors from Chicago to the city:

Colonel James W. English, Jr., chairman; Colonel Thomas Egleston, E. R. Black, Roby Robinson, Jack J. Spalding, Charles T. Hopkins, Preston Arkwright, Nym McCullough, Madison Bell, Colonel Albert Howell, Jr., Hon. Luther Z. Rosser, Robert C. Alston, W. G. Humphrey, Charles I. Ryan, Jerome Jones, John T. Moody, Colonel Gordon P. Kiser, C. G. Hannah, president; Lamar Hill, vice president; F. R. Mitchell, secretary.

The following gentlemen have also been requested to meet the Chicago club at th terminal station at 12:30 o'clock: Mayor James G. Woodward, Hon. Clark Howell, Burton Smith, Jack Cohen, Reuben R. Arnold, Hon. C. G. Hannah, Hon. James R. Gray, Charles Daniel, Hon. J. E. Maddox, Morton Smith.

LONG TRIP AHEAD IN DOG SLEDGE

Andrew Jackson Will Return Soon To Alaska.

Well-Known Alabaman Will Use Dogs To Convey Him Four Hundred Miles on His Return Trip to the Frozen North.

Montgomery, Ala., January 28.—(Special.)—Among the interesting visitors to the city is Robert Andrew Jackson, of the territory of Alaska, a brother of Hon. J. Kirk Jackson, private secretary to the governor. He has been nine years in the cold of the great north section, and seems to like it. He will leave about next Thursday for the return trip, going via Seattle and the Pacific coast. After reaching Seattle he has a trip of two thousand miles by water, and then four hundred miles in dog sledge. He bought three fine dogs before he left, and they are waiting for him at the beginning of his overland journey.

Mr. Jackson is very much elated over the future of Alaska, regarding it as one of the most valuable of Uncle Sam's possessions. It has possibilities that will make it rich in every feature of the commerce of the world. While cold, sixty below some times, he has not found it a bar to progress, either as a country, or to individuals, and as a civil engineer, he has been able to accumulate much of the goods of this world. He expects that many men will make fortunes there in the next few years, besides securing good health. Mr. Jackson is the picture of physical robustness.

Mr. Merchant:

Let us say a few words to you in regard to our "Hurry Up Department." While we enjoy the finest mail service in the world, that is not quick enough for this season, and we have devised a quicker plan—

How?---Electricity!

You might ask what we mean.

HELLO, CENTRAL! Give me long distance—that's just what we mean.

Costs You Nothing

If you want anything in hardware, call us up and we will pay for this call. If what you want is **HARDWARE** and it is in Atlanta, **YOU** shall have it **QUICK.** Telephone orders are filled **THE DAY** the order is received.

MR. L. D. WATSON, in charge of this **DEPARTMENT** with a proper number of assistants, has had a longer hardware experience than any man in charge of any Shipping Department in Atlanta.

Call Him!—King Hardware Co., Phone 1338.

King Hardware Co.,
ATLANTA, GA.

SIX ARE INJURED IN TRAIN WRECK

"Frisco Limited" Is Derailed Near Dora, Alabama.

Broken Rail Caused the Accident, Which Would Have Been More Serious Had Not the Train Been Running at Low Rate of Speed.

Birmingham, Ala., January 28.—Passenger train No. 204, known as the "'Frisco Limited" bound for Kansas City, which left here Saturday night at 10:30 o'clock, was wrecked 1 mile north of Dora, about 45 miles from Birmingham, at 20 minutes after midnight. The accident was due to a broken rail. The mail and baggage car turned over and the second class coach, carrying a number of negroes, was derailed. The injured were taken to Dora for treatment.

The injured:

Express Messenger G. Spense, badly bruised about body, but injuries not considered serious.

Postal Clerk T. E. King and Baggagemaster H. G. Smith, slightly injured about bodies.

J. D. Dodge, Jasper, Ala., passenger, foot slightly sprained.

News Agent E. O. Morgan, side hurt.

Two negro women slightly hurt.

That the accident was not more serious is said to be due to the fact that the train having just left Dora, was getting up steam, and running at a speed not to exceed 10 miles an hour.

Traffic was delayed on the 'Frisco system until 9:50 o'clock this morning.

No Lives Were Lost.

Memphis, Tenn., January 28.—No details regarding the wreck on the St. Louis and San Francisco, near Horse Creek, Ala., are at hand here, but it is known that no lives were lost and no passengers were seriously hurt. The baggagemaster and express messengers were injured.

Dynamite Kills Laborers.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, January 28.—An explosion of dynamite at the Canadian Pacific railroad construction camp, near Keetwatin, yesterday killed three laborers and injured four.

CHINESE EMPRESS GIVES TO MISS ALICE.

PEKIN, January 28.—The dowaged empress has sent to the American legation a number of wedding presents for Miss Alice Roosevelt. The presents consist of costly jewels, silks and ermine robes.



Your Eyes

Are your eyes comfortable and in good order for work? If not, the examination made here will show whether glasses are required. We do not recommend glasses unless they would be beneficial; we guarantee to suit if we supply them. Our prices are right.

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO.,
Eyes examined by C. E. Folsom, Optometrist. | Opticians and Refractionists.
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Clupeco Shrunk
Quarter Sizes, with the loop
15 CENTS EACH; 2 FOR A QUARTER
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
Makers of Cluett and Monarch Shirts

CASE WILL ENTER ITS FOURTH WEEK

Juror in Greene and Gaynor Trial Is Better.

Little Progress Has Been Made, but Stage Has Been Reached Where Evidence Is Expected To Be Introduced with Much More Rapidity.

Savannah, Ga., January 28.—The trial of Greene and Gaynor, will tomorrow enter upon its fourth week, with the prosecution having made but slight progress in the introduction of its evidence. A stage has been reached, however, where a more rapid presentation of evidence may be expected.

Considrable anxiety has been manifested by those connected with the case relative to the condition of the juror who has been ill for two or three days. Much relief was experienced today upon information being secured that the juror is better. It is thought he will be able to go on with the case tomorrow and that there will be no interruption on his account.

SHE WAVED BLOODY BANNER.

Three Garrulous Negresses Run Tingual Riot Before Judge Broyles.

Recorder Broyles had a lively time last Saturday afternoon at his matinee, when three negro women were arraigned for having had a fight in Crooked Alley. The women came near renewing the row in the court room and an officer had to take hold of one of them three times.

One of the women had a rag wrapped about her forehead and it was dyed red with blood. At one stage of the game she jerked the sanguinary rag from her carmined brow and tried to wave it before the recorder, but he soon made her lower the rag and take a backstep.

The recorder was not in any humor for joking, but his small and select audience enjoyed the scene immensely.

Mary and Mollie and Sue, those were the names of the three little maids just from Darktown—their other names do not matter for there is no telling how they got them—Mary, Mollie and Sue dashed from the waiting room and all began to talk at the same time and at the top of their voices. They seemed to think that the one who got the first inning would win out.

"Stop, stop, stop—all, every one of you. I say stop," called out the recorder, while his clerk nearly rapped his gavel into a frazzle.

They all stopped and the recorder tried to say calmly:

"Now let me hear from one of you."

And they all began to yell again at the same time, and as loud as they could.

The clerk jumped to his feet and pounded the desk until the varnish flew into the air like hailstones. The recorder got his voice pitched above the din and said:

"If yo uall don't stop this instant I will give you twelve months in the chaingang."

They all stopped and were nearly out of breath.

The recorder made an officer go to Mary, take hold of her and tell her to speak. She told a long story about a fight in which she played the role of a martyred angel.

The officer then took hold of Mollie and told her she could speak.

Mollie told a lengthy tale of woe and made herself out an archangel with a crown of glory about her head.

Then Sue had a talk, and she spoke of the fight and pictured herself as a heroine who wanted peace with heaven as her home.

It was at this juncture that Mary jerked the blood-stained turban from her head and waved it over the judge's desk as she exclaimed:

"Jedge Briles, look at disser hole in mer head. Dat wus done by de perlice when he 'rested me. He 'lowed dat I 'sisted him an' he jabbed me in de head wid his billie."

"You take that old rag off my desk," cried out the recorder.

Mary retreated with her bloody banner.

The trio went to the stockade for thirty days, the recorder remarking that he only regretted the law did not give him the power to make it thirty years.

TEN-YARD RULE IS ANNOUNCED

Number of Downs Allowed Has Not Yet Been Decided.

William T. Reed, Jr., Representing Harvard, Who Is Secretary of the Football Rules Committee, Makes Publiic an Important Modification.

Cambridge, Mass., January 28.—Upon his return from New York today, William T. Reid, Jr., secretary of the football rules committee, gave out the following modifications of the rules which was omitted from the statement made last night in New York:

"The 10-yard rule was passed, without, however, any action as to the number of downs that shall be allowed a team to make the distance in. The matter of the number of downs will be taken up subsequently."

DEATHS.

R. R. Hairston.

The funeral of R. R. Hairston, who died Friday at noon at the residence, 575 Whitehall street, will be conducted this morning at 10 o'clock at the residence, and the interment will be in Westview. Dr. John Purser, assisted by Rev. T. P. Cleveland and Rev. Mr. Walker, will officiate.

W. B. Weems.

The funeral of W. B. Weems will be held at noon today at the residence in Riverside, Ga. The interment will be at Westview, cars leaving Riverside for the cemetery at 1:15 o'clock. The Bolton lodge of Masons and the Capital City lodge of Odd Fellows will have charge of the services. Mr. Weems died at 12 o'clock Saturday.

E. C. Springer.

E. C. Springer, 29 years old, died yesterday afternoon shortly after 12 o'clock at his home, 115 Auburn avenue. He is survived by a wife and two children. The body will be taken to Logansville, Ga., Tuesday morning for funeral services and interment.

Renajah Christie, Parrott, Ga.

Dawson, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Renajah Christie, brother of ex-Sheriff D. K. Christie, and a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this county, died yesterday on his farm near Parrott. He leaves many relatives and friends.

H. M. Campbell, Jacksonville, Fla.

Waycross, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) H. M. Campbell, a contractor, who moved from Waycross to Jacksonville about a year ago, died in the latter city yesterday. The remains were brought to Waycross today and the funeral and the interment occurred at Kettle Creek this afternoon. Mr. Campbell is survived by a wife and several children.

Mrs. E. C. Barfield Dead.

Columbus, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) Mrs. E. C. Barfield, wife of Mr. P. Barfield, aged 60 years, died yesterday at her home on East Highlands. Two sons and four daughters survive her. The funeral took place this afternoon from the late residence. Mrs. Barfield was a member of the Baptist church and an estimable lady.

Rev. Matthew O'Keefe, Towson, Md.

Towson, Md., January 28.—Rev. Matthew O'Keefe, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, died today of pneumonia, contracted while responding to calls to attend the sick. He was 78 years old, and a native of Waterford, Ireland. The oldest priest in the diocese, Father O'Keefe was the last surviving brigade chaplain of the confederate army, he having been chaplain of Mahone's brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia, and a close personal friend of General Robert E. Lee and Jefferson Davis. Father O'Keefe made himself famous throughout the south by his work during the outbreak of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, in 1855, and in 1869 won the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor by his attendance upon the officers and crew of a fever-stricken French frigate that put in at Hampton roads. He is said to have died practically penniless, having devoted his large fortune to church work.

Flint Made Agent.

Mexico City, January 28.—D. W. Flint has been appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Pan-American railroad, and will assume his duties on February 1.

LaFollette Sees Roosevelt.

Washington, January 28.—Senator Lafollette, of Wisconsin, was at the White House for some time tonight in conference with President Roosevelt.

Three More Bodies from Wreck.

Victoria, B. C., January 28.—Three more bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Valencia. There were no marks of identification.

WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU.

Few People Realize the Importance of Good Digestion Until It Is Lost.

Many people suffer from dyspepsia, and do not know it. They feel mean, out of sorts, peevish, do not sleep well, do not have a good keen appetite, do not have the inclination and energy for physical or mental work they once had, but at the same time do not feel any particular pain or distress in the stomach. Yet all this is the result of poor digestion, an insidious form of Dyspepsia which can only be cured by a remedy specially intended to cure it and make the digestive organs act naturally, and properly digest the food eaten. Bitters, after dinner pills and nerve tonics will never help the trouble; they don't reach it. The new medical discovery does. It is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and is a specific for dyspepsia and indigestion. It cures because it thoroughly digests all wholesome food taken into the stomach, whether the stomach is in good working order or not.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets by digesting the food, instead of making the worn-out stomach do all the work, gives it a much-needed rest and a cure of dyspepsia is the natural result.

When you are nervous, run-down and sleepless, don't make the common mistake of supposing your nervous system needs treatment and fill your stomach with powerful nerve tonics which make you feel good for a little while only to fall back farther than ever.

Your nerves are all right, but they are starved, they want food.

Nourish them with wholesome everyday food and plenty of it, well digested, and you can laugh at nerve tonics and medicine.

But the nerves will not be nourished from a weak, abused stomach, but when the digestion has been made perfect by the use of this remedy all nervous symptoms disappear.

Whoever heard of a man or woman blessed with a vigorous digestion and good appetite being troubled with their nerves?

Good digestion means a strong nervous system, abundance of energy, and capacity to enjoy the good things of life.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will certainly set your stomach and digestive organs right; they can't help but do it, because they nourish the body by digesting the food eaten, and rest the stomach.

You get nourishment and rest at one and the same time, and that is all the worn-out dyspeptic needs to build him up and give new life to every organ and an added zest to every pleasure.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a godsend to the army of men and women with weak stomachs and nerves and justly merits the claim of being one of the most worthy medical discoveries of the time.

WHEELER'S BODY IN WASHINGTON

Continued from Page One.

pauses for a moment today to declare that this was indeed a man.

"Let there be little of sadness here. We are not commemorating a defeat. It is the victory of life, the triumph of a noble character."

Following the church services the body was escorted to Jersey City, where it was placed on board a train of the Pennsylvania railroad, which left for Washington shortly after 4 o'clock. After services there tomorrow interment will be made in Arlington, the last military honors being paid at the grave.

Body in Washington.

Washington, D. C., January 28.—The body of General Wheeler arrived here at 10:55 tonight, and was at once taken to St. John church. A detachment of Spanish war veterans of this city formed an escort from the station and constituted a guard of honor at the casket and will remain until the regular army guard takes its place at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Brief funeral services over the body of the late General Joseph Wheeler, supplemental to those today in New York, will be held at St. John Episcopal church here tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

This is a modification of the original programme for the military funeral here which contemplated simply that the body should lie in state at St. John until 2 o'clock tomorrow, and then be taken immediately to Arlington, attended by a military escort. The change is made in accordance with the wishes of the family and will give an opportunity to many of his comrades, who desire to do so, to honor the dead general.

The services will be conducted by the Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, the rector of the church, and Rev. Dr. Stires, of St. Thomas church, New York city, who had charge of the services there today. Following this the body will be taken to Arlington.

Dowie's Mexican Zion.

Mexico City, January 28.—John Alexander Dowie's followers here say that the project for a new Zion City in the state of Tamaulipas will not be abandoned. They expect Dowie to leave Jamaica early in the spring.

COMMITTEES ARE CHOSEN.

Railroad Y. M. C. A. Starts Its Work of the New Year with Fine Prospects.

The Railroad Department Young Men's Christian Association has perfected its organization for the present year and a start is made for what promises to be one of the best years in the history of this very useful institution in our city. A meeting was held at the rooms Friday noon and after partaking of a delightful luncheon, presided over by members of the Ladies' Aid Society, arrangements of officers and committees were announced. The committee of management was:

Charles A. Wickersham, president A. and W. P. R. R. and W. of A. Ry., chairman; C. L. Candler, agent Southern railway, vice chairman; A. Montgomery, president Georgia Transfer Company, treasurer; G. I. Walker, agent Georgia railroad and A. and W. P. railroad, secretary; F. M. Hardin, chief clerk Southeastern Car Service Association; W. S. Gaar, conductor Georgia railroad; D. O. Blake, railway postal clerk; J. H. Hawes, engineer Southern railway; Van Bell, engineer, W. and A. railroad; D. B. Carson, agent W. and A. railroad; H. R. Durand, proprietor depot restaurant; D. J. Fant, engineer, Southern railway; S. A. Wardlaw, ex-yardmaster Central railroad; W. A. Wells, railroad machinist; J. M. Fagan, agent Central railroad; S. T. Watkins, engineer Southern railway; Walter L. Parker, assistant district superintendent Pullman Company; George T. Lewis, transfer clerk, railway mail service; J. C. Manley, foreman car repairs, Southern railway; A. J. Layton, mechanic, Southern shops; W. A. Waggoner, general secretary; E. E. Cavaleri, Jr., assistant secretary.

The committee of management will hold regular meetings the first Tuesday of each month to plan and give general direction to the work. The several standing committees will be called together at an early date to organize for aggressive cooperation, and a successful year is assured.

The twenty-second annual report, now in the hands of the printers and which will be ready for distribution this week, will show that a great work was accomplished during 1905.

BEAUTIFUL SUNDAY BLOWS AFTER WEATHER'S RAMPAGE

AFTER a week's rampage the elements relaxed yesterday and gave Atlanta a day of which the city and the weather itself might well be proud.

The weather lately has been of the feminine variety with the privilege of changing its mind so often that rain, sleet, snow, cold waves, northeast winds an dall that sort of thing have been the programme of a single day. For the last two days a stubborn low barometer on the Atlantic coast has been responsible When this "low" should have moved northward in accordance with the rules which the elements usually follow, it balked. Metaphorically speaking, this "low" got its back up and Atlanta had to submit to cold rains, snow, thaws and cloudy conditions as the consequence. Then just when the "low" seemed to be a fixture on the Atlantic coast, making probable a continuation of the unsettled weather, it grew good natured, smiled, dissipated and moved away to give the beautiful, normal brand of Atlanta sunshine a chance to come once more into its own.

Folks Out and Doing.

The trolleys had a busy time of it and thousands hurried to the many parks, which are features of city life in Atlanta. While the ground continued rather cold and wet there was much to excite interest in the evidences among the trees and shrubbery that the winter in Georgia was beginning to suffer from "breakbone fever' and that while the trees were still bare of foliage, there were promises of better things in the near future, the swelling of buds, the opening of blossoms, the donning of green garments by limbs which would be considered immodestly bare but for the fact that Mrs. Grundy really excuses the simple life in Nature, which she does not under any circumstances human nature.

Harbingers of Spring Appear.

Besides this, what new gowns were abroad in the Atlanta parks yesterday were of brighter colors than those which conventionality dictates as the proper thing for the dead of winter, and where young men wore new suits there was a noisy tone in the lighter shades of materials used that are as surely among the harbingers of spring as is the rising of the sap and all those other incentives to the ante-summer season when the young man couples love with his business worries, begins reading the Ladies' Home Journal and starts saving money as he never has before.

All of these things were so obviously present yesterday that together with the long awaited return of Atlanta weather they made the day an occasion. Families were out in force. Youngsters, restless with having been tethered with winter weather for months, darted everywhere.

It meant much, this sunshine, to many people in a practical way. Saturday night the usual crowd of waiters for the summons of "next" was far smaller than usual. Barbers while insisting that they did not mean to complain, stated that human nature is prone to be careless in such weather, and men go unshaved over Sunday or shave themselves on the Sabbath morning in a way that cuts down the tonsorial receipts and reduces by means of mud and indifference the remuneration of bootblacks to lowest terms.

Washerwomen Made Happy.

Washerwomen smiled and grew good natured. Few of them have been so since the beginning of this excessive moisture in Atlanta. Even the trees of Grant park have not been more bare and lonesome looking htan the clothes lines in the backyards of Atlanta. Washings have been returned to complaining mistresses with sheets wearing a purplish tinge because of the lack of sunshine, which is the only power which will extract the "blueing" from bedclothes, and leaves them with an expression of suffering as cold as the northeast winds which have blown a full gale for almost a week. Mistresses were told by the washerwomen that they were not responsible for the weather, and that things had to be dried indoors as best they could.

Marketmen smiled and with reason. They argued that this last bad spell of weather was at an end, and that housekeepers would no longer telephone in their orders, which meant that the erection of tempting pyramids of vegetables or that the harmonious stringing of rabbits would once more be to some purpose. For any butcher, baker or tradesman will tell you that the eye can be appealed to when the ear can not, and no matter how persuasive the conversation through the telephone, it is as nothing to acually seeing a pile of oranges with a notice to the effect that said oranges were real bargains, having been marked down some 3 1-2 cents per dozen. In many ways prolonged bad weather means losses to merchants and tradesmen, which many of them insist are never made up by heavier sales in the future, but must be counted as actual and irreparable losses. All of which means that wet weather is costly to commercial centers in Atlanta even though it may afford some little respite for the average housekeeper in trying to keep up with bills that run so much faster than last week's records in the automobile races that there is no comparison whatever.

Babies Have Their Inning.

Babies, too, were big winners because of the sunshine. The way these tiny oltizens have been housed up for the past few weeks has meant the contracting of colds and the melting of rosy complexions to such wan and pale affairs that goes straight to the hearts of parents. But they were out in force yesterday, were these babymobiles, horseless carriages, having as motive power proud or resigned fathers, according to whether the tiny occupant was the first or ninth arrival in an obviously anti-race suicide family. Apparently, one may get used to anything, even to being a father, if expressions count for anything, for those who were new at this parental pastime pushed and considered themselves as subjects for congratulations while those experienced in the game, shoved the little coaches and seemed to consider themselvs as rathr deserving of condolences than congratulations.

Altogether, yesterday with its normal Atlanta weather, meant much to everybody and proved that sunshine as a motive power has many and wonderful ways for running the practical as well as the sentimental machinery which makes Atlanta the greatest metropolis of the south.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT WAS called to 210 Central avenue, the home of Joseph Eplan, last night about 8 o'clock to extinguish a blaze which had caught in a closet where a lot of clothing was stored. The fire did not have time to spread and the house was very little damaged. Mr. Eplan lost goods worth about $75. It is not known how the fire originated.

NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8 o'clock Rev. Ada C. Bowles, of Boston, will lecture at the Universalist church, corner Harris and Peachtree, on "Woman as an Inventor." Mrs. Bowles has a wide reputation both as a lecturer and as a preacher and is always greeted by large and appreciative audiences. This lecture will be under the auspices of the ladies' mission circle of the church.

Fire Causes Loss of $100,000.

Newport, R. I., January 28.—Seven buildings connected with the United States naval training station at Coasters Harbor island, this city, were destroyed by fire tonight causing an estimated loss of $100,000.


DR. HATHAWAY
Recognized as the Oldest Established and Most Reliable Specialist.

DR. HATHAWAY,
Specialty:
Chronic Diseases of Men and Women
"No pretended guarantees, misleading statements or deceptive propositions made. No extra charge for medicine."
Free Consultation and Examination
33 Inman Bldg., 22½ S. Broad St.,
Office Hours 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.
Sundays 10 to 1.

ROOSEVELT CHASING DEMOCRATIC VOTES

President Needs Them in Order To Get San Domingo Treaty Ratified.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS ARE DIFFICULT TO CATCH

Consequently the Hopes of the White House Occupants Are at Low Ebb—Roosevelt Has Been After Democratic Votes for Some Days.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, January 28.—(Special.)—Hopes of securing the aid of a sufficient number of "white house democrats" to ratify the Santo Domingo treaty are at low ebb, owing to the announced determination of a majority of senate democrats to make opposition to the treaty a party matter.

This, according to the plans now formulating, is to be accomplished through the medium of a party caucus.

The White House Busy.

During the past week evidence of a systematic white house campaign for democratic votes has been accumulating. Democratic senators regarded as possible converts to the president's Dominican policy have figured in the list of those present at white house social functions. Others who have had occasion to approach the president upon matters of interest to themselves or their constituents have been questioned more or less closely with reference to the pending treaty. Southerners with investments in Santo Domingo, who have communicated with the president, have been advised to carry their cases to their senators and urge them to vote for the treaty. Suggestions have been thrown out from administration sources that this democratic senator and that one have indicated a disposition to stand by the president, these suggestions being evidently for the purpose of helping along the process of sounding them out.

This campaign has assumed such proportions that leading democratic senators have become alarmed. In consequence, it has been decided to hold a caucus to make the treaty a party matter.

Two-thirds Will Decide.

Under the rule adopted by senate democrats two or three years ago, it is provided that when two-thirds shall so declare any measure is made a party measure binding upon all democrats. Failure to accept the dictation of the caucus bars a senator from participation in future caucuses; in other words, reads him out of the party. This rule was prepared by Senator Blackburn. Under it, exception is made of matters involving construction of the constitution, of any measure upon which a member may have pledged himself to his constituents before election, or of any measure upon which he may have received instructions from the legislature of his state.

This rule has never been changed or abrogated. Senator Bailey and others who were its supporters at the time of its adoption hold that there is no question of its still being in force. It is expected some of the new senators may object that having been adopted during a former congress, it will have to be readopted by the caucus before being binding; but most of these are against the treaty and in favor of making it a caucus matter.

Democratic Votes Needed.

Four democratic votes are needed even if the full republican vote can be polled for the treaty, which is by no means certain. There seems now no likelihood of any bolting caucus action unless it be Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, and Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, both of whom have voted with the republicans whenever their votes are needed.

When the Panama treaty was under consideration, Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, who has since been taken care of by President Roosevelt by being placed upon the interstate commerce commission, precipitated a scene in the caucus by practically serving notice that he would not abide by its decision even in face of this rule. The point of order was promptly raised that this old democratic wheel horse should not have the right to participate in future caucuses; and only the diplomacy of Senator Gorman and Senator Cockrell's acceptance of the Maryland senator's suggestion that he had not meant what he had said saved a most embarrassing scene.

Party Needs Cohesion.

The great majority of senate democrats hold that the Dominican treaty is a proper subject for party caucus. They favor caucus action upon the theory that if it is to be possible for the republicans to always pick off the number of democratic votes necessary to carry through an administration measure the democratic party might as well disintegrate. As one prominent democratic senator put it today: "The present is a time when we need cohesion, if we are to have any party at all. If the republicans are able to count upon a sufficient number of democratic votes to carry through any administration policy, the charge that the democrats are following the president will be fully warranted, and we to whom our party has confided its interests will deserve the rebuke from our constituents which we will surely receive."

The foreign relations committee will take up the Dominican treaty at its meeting next Wednesday when Secretary of State Root and the minister resident from the Dominican republic, Senor Don Joubert, are expected to appear before the committee.

What the War Cost Japan.

Tokio, January 28.—An official report submitted to the diet shows that the actual outlay from the beginning of hostilities to their end in Setpember, last, was for the army, $495,000,000, and for the navy $90,000,000.

KNOX HATS



Don't hardly need to say "hats" when you say Knox. Knox is incomparable for style and for finish ---but, then, you always recognize these hats on sight. Every place.

Knox Silk and Silk Opera Hats, $8.00.

Knox derby in black and brown color. The criterion for stiff hat blocks for '06. Price $5.00.





Knox Cedric $5.00

Telescope crown, wide brim, rolled at the back and pulled down in front; pearl with black band and white binding. Same hat in black $5.00.

Knox fedora opera, a tuxedo, silk-lined hat, $5.00.

Knox pocket hat, $2.00.

MUSE'S

3-5-7 WHITEHALL

COUNCIL TO FACE LIVE QUESTION

Tax on Social Clubs Is To Be the Issue.

Some Retail Liquor Dealers Assert That They Will Demand a Just Apportionment of the Liquor Taxes and Want Clubs Included.

Constitution Bureau, 467 Second Street, Macon, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Lively times are awaiting the members of council at their meeting Tuesday night on account of the trouble which has been caused by the levy of a tax of $500 upon the social clubs of the town operating bar rooms. At one of the early council sessions of the present year the social clubs were required to furnish a license where the bars were operated and their petitions are now in the hands of the city officials asking the reduction of the amounts.

On the side of the retail liquor dealers there are men who assert that they will demand of council a just apportionment of the liquor taxes and the consequent levy of this assessment upon the clubs. Liquor dealers clamored for the taxing of the social clubs last year and the license was imposed, but a later petition from the clubs prevailed and the tax was removed.

It was said at the last meeting of council that the assessment of the present year would not be removed and the clubs would be required to pay on account of the great need of funds for the city expenditures. Members of council will, however, be divided on this matter and the fight to be precipitated Tuesday night will doubtless become an interesting one. The clubs assert that they are not able to pay the taxes.

Bibb Lost Many Veterans.

Macon, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Ordinary C. M. Wiley is now preparing his list of veterans for the pensions which will be paid in Bibb on February 14 and, by a comparison with the list of last year, it is revealed that death's call has been answered by an unusually large number who drew on the state through Bibb county. The full roll will be completed next week.

Deputy Clerk Erwin in Macon.

Macon, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Deputy Clerk L. M. Erwin, of the United States court, returned yesterday from Savannah, where he has been engaged in official capacity in the Greene and Gaynor trials. He said the foundations in these famous cases had been laid up to the close of the week, but judged from the progress which has been made that a long period of time will be devoted to the hearing.

Life Convict Escaped.

Macon, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—J. D. Young, a negro serving a life sentence in the state penitentiary, escaped from the camps of the Cherokee Brick Company here and has not been captured. He went into the tool house apparently for some implement with which to make repairs and has not been seen since. He was sent up for the murder of his wife in Effingham county.

Knights of Columbus Install.

Macon, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—The officers of the Knights of Columbus for this city during the ensuing year were installed in the hall of the Beavers here this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Joseph L. Mulherin, of Augusta, district deputy, was in charge of the ceremony and only the members of the order witnessed the programme.

New Wholesale Grocery House.

Macon, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Macon has another large wholesale grocery store in the business just opened by J. A. Flourney, who has been for several years Macon's largest retail groceryman. Macon has a large grocery business covering central and south Georgia, and her wholesale grocers are prosperous.

Child Burned to Death.

Macon, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Margaret Wolfe, the three-year-old child of Mrs. A. T. Wolfe, was horribly burned yesterday at a Pine street home and died later. She had been playing near the grate in a room where no one was present, and when her grandmother was attracted by screams the flames had enveloped the child. A physician was summoned, but could render little assistance on account of the severe burns.

Judge Russell Favors Macon.

Macon, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Judge Richard Russell favors Macon for the next state democratic convention. He will have headquarters here, but that will not prevent Macon from being termed neutral grounds, and his falling in line with Colonel Estill will make two of the six candidates who say they want to come here to learn the results of the present race for governor. Macon citizens are losing no time in the effort to bring the convention here.

COUNCIL MAKES ELECTIONS.

Herald Is Public Printer and Hall Is Police Chief.

Waycross, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) The city council held a special meeting at the council room last night.

The principal business of the meeting was the selection of a city printer, chief of the fire department and a city treasurer.

The Herald was unanimously selected as the city printer for the year 1906.

E. C. Hall, formerly a member of the fire department, but at present baggage master at the union depot, was elected for chief. R. L. Singleton, the present chief of the fire department, declined to ask for reelection.

Hon. Warren Lott, present city treasurer, was reelected to this office.

Council reduced the license on the opera house from $5 for each show to $25 per year, the same that it has been for several years past.

Attends Kress Convention.

Columbus, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) F. B. St. John, manager of the S. H. Kress store in Columbus, left this morning for Atlanta to attend the meeting of the different Kress stores. The reunion of the Kress managers will have a number of pleasant and interesting features.

Vaughan Arrested.

Columbus, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) J. W. Vaughan, a citizen of Phenix City, has been arrested and carried to Opelika, Ala., charged with using profane language in the presence of ladies.

CRUSADE BEGUN FOR PURE BALLOT

Address Issued by National Publicity Bill Association.

Secret and Corrupt Use of Money in Elections Denounced and Demand Is Made for the Passage of a Publicity Measure.

Washington, January 28.—Publicity of election contributions and expenditures and the formation of organizations to promote these issues in all states are urged in an address issued tonight by the national publicity bill organization. The address follows:

"For the purpose of eliminating by all appropriate methods the evils resulting from secret contributions and expenditures of large sums of money in elections, a meeting was held in the city of Washington on January 17, 1906, an association was formed to be known as the national publicity bill organization, and this address was organized.

Dangerous Menace.

"The secret and corrupt use of money in the election of the chief magistrate of a nation, its legislators and its state and municipal officers is a dangerous menace to the institutions of a free people. The profligate use of money for such purposes enables consolidated interests, by secret contributions to dominate political organizations, depriving them of many of their political rights, to confer them on the few.

"It is confidently asserted that the first and most important measure of relief is passage of a national law requiring the disclosures under oath of every contribution of money and every promise of money in national campaigns, and, in case of evasion, providing for exposure, detection and punishment substantially as set forth in a bill prepared under the auspices of this organization. * * * This organization desires to promote the formation of similar organizations in every state of the union in order that the proposed national law may be supplemented by state legislation of like character, and as nearly uniform as possible. This movement has the support of leading representative men of the political parties and of organized labor. It concerns the rights and honor of every citizen, and the approval and active cooperation of all are earnestly invoked to carry this reform to a successful conclusion.

"PERRY BELMONT,
"New York,
"President.

"FRANK K. FOSTER,
"Massachusetts,
"Secretary."

Committees Named.

The following committees are announced by Mr. Belmont:

Executive Committee—The president, Perry Belmont; William E. Chandler, New Hampshire; J. G. Schurman, New York; James H. Wilson, Delaware; T. H. Stevenson, Colorado; Norman E. Mack, New York; John E. Lamb, Indiana; Charles S. Hamlin, Massachusetts; John H. Clarke, Ohio; Charles W. Knapp, Missouri; Alexander Troup, Connecticut; W. R. Nelson, Missouri; Cromwell Gibbons, Florida; John W. Blodgett, Michigan; Frank K. Foster, Massachusetts, delegate of the American Federation of Labor to the British union congress; James M. Lynch, Indiana, president of the International Typographical union; James Wilson, Pennsylvania, president Pattern Makers' National League.

Law Committee—John M. Thurston, Nebraska; Charles A. Gardner, New York; John T. McGraw, West Virginia; Louis E. McComas, Maryland; Grammond Kennedy, Washington; Hannis Taylor, Alabama.

CHLOROFORMED AND ROBBED.

Relatives Believe That Was Fate of Mrs. Mangrum.

Nashville, Tenn., January 28.—The body of Mrs. Rosa Mangrum, which was found in the Ohio river at Cairo, Ills., Thursday, and positively identified at Cairo today by O. G. Mangrum and Mrs. Florence Trousdale, of Birmingham, Ala., repestively husband and sister of the dead woman, was brought here tonight.

Mrs. Mangrum's relatives believe she was chloroformed and robbed and the body thrown into the river to hide the crime. Detectives at work on the case, it is said, have a clew substantiating the theory of murder. Mrs. Mangrum left her home here on the night of December 14, saying she was going to St. Louis to visit relatives. She carried with her some $1,500 or $1,800 in money, and had on her person jewelry valued at $2,000. After she reached the union station here all trace of her was lost.

FIRE DESTROYS NAIL MILL.

Loss of About $90,000 Experienced at Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., January 28.—The nail mill of the Southern Steel Company, formerly known as the Alabama Wire and Nail Company, controlled by the Messrs. Schuelers, was destroyed by fire at Ensley tonight, entailing a loss between $75,000 and $90,000. Adjacent property valued at millions was jeopardized, but hard work on the part of the firemen prevented its spread. The origin and insurance not obtainable.

Rev. H. A. Bassett Resigns.

Mexico City, January 28.—Rev. H. A. Bassett, pastor of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, of this city, has resigned. He has been stationed here nine years.

Hunyadi János

Not a medicine but a Natural Laxative Water for sluggish bowels. Get quick, positive relief by taking half a glass on arising.
Hunyadi János

FOR CONSTIPATION

HARDEMAN'S SIDE OF THE SHOOTING

Is Arrested on Charge of Attempted Murder.

Says Christian Began to Shoot at Him First, and That He Did Not See the Girls in the Surrey When He Replied.

Athens, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Walter Hardeman, of Madison county, was arrested today in Athens on the charge of assault with intent to murder, the warrant having been sworn out by S. B. Hawks, of this city.

The warrant was sworn out before Justice Brown, of Madison county, and was executed in this city early this morning, Hardeman having come to Athens to secure the proper attention to his arm, which had received a bullet from the pistol of Wash Christian during the duel between those two men.

Hardeman was seen in his cell and talked without reserve about the matter. His story is entirely different from that told by Christian yesterday.

Hardeman says that since the separation of Christian and his wife, Mrs. Christian, now Mrs. Hardeman, has taken care of the four children. He says that last Sunday Christian came and asked that the two oldest girls be allowed to go to Athens with him. They went and later on, when they did not come back, Mrs. Hardeman came for them and carried them back home. The next day Christian came back after them, and then it was that the fight occurred.

Hardeman says that Christian was accompanied by Sherman Hawks, of Athens, that Christian got out of the surrey and when he hit the ground cried out and asked him if he had anything against him, to which he replied that he did not. Then Christian began to shoot. Hardeman says that he was unarmed, and that in throwing his arm forward to protect his body he was shot through the muscle of the arm, which shot would oterwise have ended his life. He ran into the house and got his gun, loading it with bird shot, the only ammunition he had. Meanwhile Christian was pumping lead at him through the window. None of these shots took effect.

Hardeman says he walked to the window, shoved the gun through the broken glass and shot at Christian. He did not see the children in the surrey, and was not shooting at them. In fact, they had lived at his house for some time, and he was fond of them and they of him. He shot several times at Christian and hit him once.

The horses ran away and turned over the buggy. Hardeman says Christian hid behind the buggy and continued to fire at him, while he rested his gun on a peach tree and fired back. By and by Christian left, and when 75 yards off fired again, and he fired back at him with the last shell that he had.

Hardeman will be returned to the Madison county authorities and will stand his trial before Justice Brown, who will determine upon the amount of bail required for his liberation. The injured ones are getting along as well as could be expected.

Primary May 8.

Athens, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—The county democratic executive committee, on petition from the candidates for the different county offices, decided to call a primary for May 8, at which time the nominations will be made for all county offices, including the office of representative in the next general assembly.

The candidates for these offices preferred to have this primary separate from the state primary, and as they put up the money to defray the expenses of the same, the committee saw no reason why their request should not be granted.

PRISONER NOW IN AUGUSTA.

Sheriff Calloway Takes Richard Anderson to Place of Safety.

Washington, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) Sheriff John W. Callaway yesterday afternoon took Richard Anderson, the negro man who was caught Friday afternoon and brought to Washington Saturday morning charged with having attempted to criminally assault the little 5-year-old daughter of J. B. Roberts, a prominent white farmer and merchant living near Danburg, placed him in a covered hack and caught the right train to Augusta, where Anderson will be held until the date of his trial is set.

Sheriff Callaway considered it the part of prudence to guard against any possible contingency, so decided to put the negro in a safer place than he considered the Wilkes county jail to be under the conditions.

When the affair became generally known on the streets Saturday, no little feeling was expressed against the prisoner. His removal, however, from the jail in this city to Augusta's jail was done so quietly that only two men besides the sheriff were aware that Anderson was gone until he was safely landed in the Richmond county jail.

GREAT SUBWAY FOR CHICAGO.

Application Will Be Made for Ten Years' Franchise.

Chicago, January 28.—Application will be made to the city council tomorrow night by the Chicago Central Sub-Railway Company for a 50-year franchise for a 10-mile subway system for passenger traffic under Chicago's downtown streets.

The company, organized in 1894, with a capital of $15,000,000 and a franchise was asked for at that time, but the council refused to grant it. It is understood that the same people who are interested in the present subway, which is used for freight only, will construct the new subway for passenger traffic provided a franchise can be secured.

Federal Building at Albany.

Albany, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—It is accepted as a settled fact that if a public building bill is passed by congress at the present session, an item will be included for a site for a federal building at Albany. Such an item was embraced in the public building bill reported by the house committee at the last session, but the bill was never put upon its passage.

The establishment of a branch of the United States court at Albany removed whatever doubt previously existed that this city would be given a public building. There is not a government building in the second congressional district—something which can be said of no other district in the state.

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STOCKS' COAL COMPANY.

EDGAR DUNLAP, FIRE INSURANCE.

211-12-13 PRUDENTIAL BLDG.

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SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the Six Months Ending December 31, 1905, of the condition of the

FIREMAN'S FUND (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Organized under the laws of the State of California, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal Office—San Francisco, Cal.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock		$1,000,000 00
2. Amount paid up in cash	1,000,000 00	$1,000,000 00

II. ASSETS.

1. Market value of real estate owned by the company	$478,150 00	$ 478,150 00
2. Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded, and being first liens on the fee)		187,850 00
3. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company: Par value, $3,842,300; market value (carried out), $4,766,714		4,766,714 00
4. Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated with company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company, with the par and market value of the same and the amount loaned thereon:		
Total par value	$983,300 00	
Total market value	756,605 00	
Amount loaned thereon (carried out)	$507,250 00	507,250 00
5. Cash in company's principal office	$ 13,793 18	
6. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank	362,426 24	
7. Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission	871,880 55	
Total	$1,248,099 97	
Total cash items (carried out)		1,248,099 97
9. Amount of interest actually due and accrued and unpaid		1,655 87
10. Bills receivable, not matured, taken for fire, marine and inland risks		37,926 13
11. All other assets, both real and personal, not included hereinbefore		4,906 22
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value		$7,232,552 19

III. LIABILITIES.

2. Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	$542,192 95	
3. Losses resisted, including interest, cost and all other expenses thereon	9,500 00	
4. Total amount of claims for losses	$551,692 95	
5. Deduct re-insurance thereon	219,291 27	
6. Net amount of unpaid losses (carried out)		$ 332,401 68
10. The amount of reserve for re-insurance		2,981,780 11
11. All other claims against the company: Commissions, brokerage and other charges due or to become due to agents and brokers		150,275 96
Special reserve for contingencies		50,000 00
12. Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash		1,000,000 00
13. Surplus beyond all liabilities		2,690,028 23
14. Total Liabilities		$7,204,435 92

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1905.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	$2,028,981 38
2. Amount of notes received for premiums	
3. Received for interest	139,732 55
4. Income received from all other sources	
6. Total income actually received during the last six months in cash	$2,168,713 91

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1905.

1. Amount of losses paid	$1,033,619 53
2. Cash dividends actually paid	60,000 00
3. Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company	
4. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states	614,478 11
5. All other payments and expenditures	
Total expenditures during the last six months of the year in cash	$1,708,097 64
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$ 125,000 00
Total amount of insurance outstanding	415,296,429 00

A copy of the Act of Incorporation duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF BIBB.—Personally appeared before the undersigned, Edgar S. Wilson, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the manager of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. EDGAR S. WILSON, Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of January, 1906.
GORDON I. HARDEMAN,
Notary Public, Bibb County, Georgia.

Name of State Agent—EDGAR S. WILSON.
Name of Agent at Atlanta—EDGAR DUNLAP.

All business placed with me will have my personal attention.

FIVE PRISONERS BADLY BURNED

Telfair County Jail Caught Fire Last Night.

McRae, Ga., January 28.—About 7:30 o'clock tonight, the Telfair county jail was discovered on fire. Five prisoners in the structure were badly burned, the injuries of some of whom may perhaps prove fatal.

Among the prisoners who were badly burned was Jack McLeod, white, one of the alleged murderers of Joe Studstill. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have been the work of the prisoners, who hoped to effect their escape in the confusion and excitement caused by the fire.

Fined for Selling Whisky.

Waycross, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) Aaron Flowers, a negro porter on the Atlantic Coast Line train, was arrested last night soon after his arrival here on the train from Albany by Policeman N. J. McClellan, for keeping whisky for sale, and was tried before Mayor A. M. Knight this morning, and sentenced to serve ninety days on the gang, or pay a fine of $100.

LACK OF HANDS GOOD FOR MAUD

Terrell County Experiences Great Scarcity of Labor.

Dawson, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—There is very great scarcity of farm laborers in this county and as a consequence many mules are standing up in the lots and plows are idle for lack of hands. A ten-mule farm in the eastern portion of the county has only two plows being run thereon at this time, and a seven-horse farm south of her has on it only two plow hands.

There are many other farms in different portions of the county on which there is a lack of sufficient force to properly cultivate the lands.

Commands Second Battalion.

Dawson, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Hon. H. A. Wilkinson, for a number of years captain of the Dawson Guards, who was recently elected a major in the Fourth Georgia regiment, has been assigned to the command of the Second battalion, which is made up of the military companies at Dawson, Cordele, Tifton and Fitzgerald.

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The Constitution.

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ROBY ROBINSON.....Business Manager

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

THE CONSTITUTION in New York: Visitors to New York wishing to obtain The Constitution will find it at Hotaling's Newspaper Agency, Corner of Broadway and 38th street, in the very heart of New York's hotel and theater district. It will be found there every day. If not please drop a line to The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., January 29, 1906.

Mr. Balfour can give his exclusive attention to golf now.

No doubt the Philippine "constabulary" has a vigilant eye on Datto Bryan.

In discharging Poultney Bigelow from its faculty, Boston university "seen its duty and done it."

Colonel Bryan is now in Borneo, and he is likely to return home as a "wild man" as well as a datto.

The Omaha Bee says Speaker Cannon must have "a persuasive way." So has the footpad behind the gun.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt have sent out 5,000 invitations to the wedding reception of their daughter, February 17. Bet Senator Tillman didn't receive one.

French officials assure Venezuela that it will not be made to suffer until France is ready to act. This is calculated to inspire Venezuala with a cheerful sense of suspense.

The Philippine tariff bill and the joint statehood bill have been Cannoned through the house, but it is too much to hope that the senate will not have some little amendments to offer.

After District Attorney Jerome gets through with his criminal prosecution of the life insurance grafters he will have time to give his official attention to the social black-mailers of Gotham.

Lincoln Steffens has given President Roosevelt a clean bill of political health. President Roosevelt has a high opinion of Lincoln Steffens, but he regards Poultney Bigelow as a literary crook.

Last year the southern ports gained 67 per cent in the value of exports of breadstuffs, while the ports of the rest of the country gained but 52 per cent. Southward the star of commerce takes its way.

Congressman J. Adam Bede is trying to sustain his early reputation as a congressional funny man, which only makes Private John Allen, of Tupelo, Miss., more conspicuous by his absence from the house.

Obviously the past season's cotton crop, plus the residue from the previous season, is not enough to meet the world's demands. If this does not mean 15-cent cotton there is nothing in the law of supply and demand.

The Washington Post thinks that the fact that 100,000 former Kansans live in New York city "may account for New York's daily development of new brands of trouble." And then, again, it may account for New York's spasm of reform.

Dashing Joe Wheeler has answered the mystic call of "boots and saddles" and ridden the "pale horse" across the great divide between mundane existence and eternity. And when the little cavalry chief answered the divine bugle, a great and heroic soul passed from among the children of men. Heaven's peace to him!

The Nashville Banner, speaking of the labor situation in the south, says: "Negro labor is needed on all the farms in the south, and is preferred to any other. Negroes who stick to the farms find their best adaptability, and there they are most likely to succeed. As a race they have little commercial instinct. Among the nearly 40,000 negroes in Nashville few have accomplished much in trade. A large number of them have little fitness for such pursuits as the city affords, while they might do good service on the farms. The mortality figures of southern cities—of all American cities, in fact, for it is the same in the north—should deter negroes, if any such consideration can deter them, from leaving their more wholesome rural environment and crowding into the cities."

The Overman Bill.

The bill of Senator Overman, of North Carolina, which has the support of the Cotton Growers' Association, and of all the cotton milling associations in the country, provides for the creation of The Export Trade and Cotton Commission to investigate, by the aid of industrial and commercial experts, the possibilities and requirements of the world market for the extension of our export trade in cotton goods and other products of our manufacturing industries.

It provides that this commission shall be composed of five members to be appointed by the senate, to serve for three years at a salary of six thousand dollars a year each, this commission to have the aid of experts, both general and special, as it may be deemed advisable to employ.

After availing itself of the information already collected by the department of state and department of commerce and labor, it shall be the duty of the commission to extend its inquiries by the direct study of the general features of foreign markets, including the methods of business, the kinds and quantities of goods in demand, shipping facilities, freight rates, and commercial and financial agencies needed for the successful competition of our manufacturers and exporters in the foreign trade. Provision is made for the employment of a sufficient number and variety of special trade experts of such technical and practical standing as fairly to represent the skilled judgment of the manufacturing and exporting interests to collect, by visiting foreign markets, full lines of standard specimens of all the more important products of manufactures consumed there; to secure complete information as to the countries in which they are produced, wholesale and retail prices, the patterns in demand by different localities and classes of consumers, and to ascertain clearly all the essential conditions of competition to be met in each market for each kind of goods.

It is the purpose to have these specimens or samples classified, labeled, and arranged for exhibition in part or in entirety, under the auspices of the commission, in the different industrial centers of the United States where corresponding manufacturing interests may be profited by such exhibition, these exhibits to be finally gathered at Washington as the foundation for a world market museum of arts and industries, under the department of commerce and labor, in the permanent service of the manufacturing interests of the country. In its final report and findings, this proposed commission shall report its conclusions upon the following matters:

First. The conditions by which manufactured exports may be systematically developed, especially in such products of our national industries as will insure the utilization at home of any increasing proportion of our raw materials, and at the same time not encourage the migration of American enterprises into foreign countries for the purpose of erecting competing manufactures dependent upon our own raw materials.

Second. The conditions, methods, and policies by which other nations have achieved success in their export trade, as represented in the present state of the world market for manufactures especially.

Third. To consider comprehensively the existing situation in the international trade of the world with a view to making such recommendations in matters of policy, both legislative and administrative, as may, in the judgment of the commission, embody the essential features of a permanent programme of development of our export of manufactures on a broadening basis of our domestic industries.

This proposition is one which ought to meet with the hearty endorsement of all the manufacturing industries in the country. The great value of the information thus sought to be secured cannot be questioned. Under the protection of our tariff system by which they have been given control of the home market, American manufacturers have not made systematic canvass for their fair share of the world market, nor has the government machinery been of a character to aid them to any great extent had they turned their attention in that direction. The time has come, however, when they must look abroad for a market; and in order that they may be properly equipped for such a campaign, the information sought by the Overman bill is badly needed.

Whether it comes through a commission as proposed in this measure, or in some other way, this information is necessary, and the government may well lend its machinery to that end.

Wheeler, the American.

Throughout the south every man who wore the gray is mourning the death of "Joe" Wheeler today. To his comrades in the trying days of the sixties he is, and he will be so long as memory lasts, the fiery little cavalry leader who was a terror in the hearts of his antagonists.

To the younger generation, north as well as south, this same gallant little confederate will ever be the model of American patriotism in its broadest and best sense. When the great civil struggle ended at Appomatox, it was over for all time with Joe Wheeler. He loved with his whole heart the men who had struggled through that great war with him; he never had a thought of apologizing for what they and he had done in fighting the fight they believed to be right; he loved with an intensity surpassed by no man the south of his birth and in which lay his every interest; but never did this love obscure his love for his country.

When the United States became involved in war with Spain his highest ambition was to don her blue uniform, and help fight her battles. He went afterward to the Philippines against the advice of all those near to him, but he overruled all such objectors. They told him it would be certain death to him He said no higher privilege could he have than to die for his country.

Throughout his long service in congress his every act was inspired by that same broad patriotism. He was a model citizen as he was a model soldier; and even above these things he was a model American.

To Encourage the Filipinos.

Senator Newlands does not believe in the policy involved in the bill reducing the tariff upon the products of the Philippines, but he does believe in encouraging the Filipinos by giving them full opportunity for developing their own resources. He holds that the tariff bill means the permanent retention of the Philippines; and having visited the islands as a member of the Taft party last summer, the Nevada senator is more strongly against permanent retention than he ever was before. In the proposed reduction of the tariff, together with the extension of American navigation laws to the islands, he sees a strengthening of the commercial ties to such extent that it will be impossible ever to sever the political ties binding those possessions to the United States.

Is it too late to discuss this question of permanency? Many Americans believe it is, holding that so far as the people are concerned, it has been settled that the American flag is to remain over those islands forever, or at least until we are forced by some stronger enemy to vacate. But it is a notable fact that but few republicans can be found in public life who are willing to espouse the theory that we are never to give the islands their independence.

Most of them talk as if the Philippines are now going through a period of education intended to fit them for final independence. But every move made by the republican administration seems to be in the direction of permanent retention.

Mr. Newlands is against this. He believes the Filipinos should be aided as much as possible by this government, but that this aid should be direct, and "not by complicating them with our revenue and navigation systems," as he puts it in an explanation setting forth his reasons for introducing, as a substitute for the pending tariff bill, one of his own contemplating the establishment of an insular agricultural bank.

This provides for such a bank with a capital of $10,000,000 to be supplied by an issue of Philippine bonds guaranteed by the United States. His bill also provides a Philippine bond issue of $10,000,000 to cover public improvements such as bridges, roads and school houses, and another of $10,000,000 to enable the Philippine government to build railroads using either steam or electricity.

Senator Newlands believes the law extending our navigation laws to the islands should be repealed, and he has accordingly, incorporated such provision in his new bill.

Some such propositions as that for an insular agricultural bank has, we believe, been suggested by the present secretary of war. That an institution of this kind, run upon conservative lines, would be a powerful factor in rehabilitating the agriculture of the islands goes without saying. Whether we are to remain there are not, some such means of aiding the agricultural interests should, it seems, be provided. But Senator Newlands believes this should be provided under conditions calculated to maintain the autonomy of the islands as a separate entity. His measure would obligate this government for the sum of $30,000,000, but that is a pittance when compared with the cost involved in retention with its necessary concurrent expenses.

Mr. Newlands estimates that the proposed subsidies of the house tariff bill will, within twenty years, alone amount to from $280,000,000 to $600,000,000, while the military expense connected with keeping the islands will in that time amount to four or five hundred millions more. To this, he thinks, may be properly added the expense of a possible war in the Orient seven thousand miles from our base. If, when the time for separation comes the islands are unable to bear the burden of the thirty millions of guaranteed bonds provided by the Newlands bill, he thinks the United States would relieve them of it and be glad to do so as the price of separation.

Much opposition to the reduction of the Philippines tariff is developing in the senate. In the light of this, the suggestions of Mr. Newlands may be regarded as important as well as interesting. His substitute bill contemplates withdrawal from the islands when a stable government is formed there, the time and terms of withdrawal to be in the hands of congress.

There is little prospect of the republicans accepting Mr. Newlands suggestions. They are still in a condition of anxiety to avoid any direct expression upon the great question of the future of the islands.

Natural Inquiry.

(From Puck.)

"I had a cousin who was in one position for thirty-four years, and—," began Hi Spry.

"Holdin' a gover'ment job, or playin' a game o' chess?" inquired the Old Codger, in his usual grim way.

NOTED COTTON EXPERTS TALK OF WORLD'S MARKET

BALTIMORE, January 28.—(Special.) In this week's issue of The Manufacturers' Record, two leading authorities discuss the statistical position of cotton. Atwood Violett, of New York, after reviewing the steady expansion in the world's demand for cotton, says:

"The exports from this country for the cotton season ending August 31, 1905, were 8,745,316 bales.

"Total takings by American mills for the same season were 4,565,733 bales.

"The exports for this season to January 19 were 3,948,060.

"American spinners' takings for the same period were 2,272,583. Therefore, the total of exports and domestic takings this season to date are 6,220,643, against total exports and total American takings all of last season of 13,341,049 bales, a difference of 7,120,406 bales.

"Assuming that the total requirements for exports and domestic takings after January 19 shall be 6,000,000, instead of 7,120,406, as above, after the same date last season, where is such a supply to be had, especially in view of the world's consumption of American cotton.

World's Total Consumption.

"The world consumed of American cotton during last season 11,383,000 bales.

"The takings of American cotton by the world's spinners since September 1, last, have averaged 252,788 bales per week, indicating at this average requirements for the twelve months ending August 31, 1906, of 13,144,976 bales, or 1,262,000 bales more than was the consumption of last season. Of course, no such amount of cotton will be available this season. Therefore, the weekly takings can not, for reasons stated, average for the balance of this season 252,000 bales. But what the weekly average is to be will depend entirely upon the amount obtainable, and with the current crop 10,250,000 bales maximum marketed, a serious condition of things would seem likely to confront the world's cotton-spinning industry before a new crop next summer shall be ready for market."

"The figures of consumption," says Mr. Violett, "show what an enormous demand there has been for cotton during the present season, especially with the price now about 5 cents higher than it was this time last year, and the further fact that cotton has been bringing higher prices, actually and comparatively, than last year, since September 1, 1905, explains the rapidity with which it has been sold. In other words, the temptation to sell by the producer has been unusually great, and he has parted with his holdings more rapidly, perhaps, than for any crop on record except that of 1903-1904, considering the percentage marketed to the probable size of the crop."

Shepperson on Total Supply.

Mr. Alfred B. Shepperson, of New York, the cotton statistician, writing on the same subject, makes the total visible supply September 1, 1905, as 1,594,000 bales, stock in United States mills at the same date 634,000 bales; stock in European mills, 840,000 bales, or a total supply on that date, exclusive of cotton on American farms, of 3,068,000 bales. Adding to that the commercial crop of 1905-06, which he estimates at 10,500,000 bales, gives a total for the season of 13,568,000 bales. He estimates the consumption by the mills of the world during the season at 11,368,000 bales, which, according to his figures, would leave stocks in the markets and mills on August 31, 1906, 2,200,000 bales. Mr. Shepperson writes:

"It is estimated that the world's mills consumed last season 11,768,000 running bales of American cotton, including the 325,000 bales shipped to Japan. In view of the very much larger supply of East Indian cotton, I think European mills will use during the season 500,000 bales more of East Indian cotton than last season, and 400,000 bales less of American cotton. The export of American cotton to Japan last season were more than twice as much as ever before, and the indications are that they will be 150,000 bales less this season. Considerably more than one-half of the cotton consumed by Japanese mills is East Indian cotton, and 600,000 bales of this growth were imported into Japan last season. The Japanese mills undoubtedly held a large stock of American and East Indian cotton at the commencement of the season. Deducting for Europe and Japan 550,000 bales from last season's total consumption of American cotton would reduce the figures for this season to 11,218,000 bales. The American mills, however, will probably consume 150,000 bales more than last season, thus making the estimated consumption of American cotton by the world's mills this season 11,368,000 bales, being 400,000 bales less than last season."

Colonel Shepperson states that the excess of shipments of East Indian cotton to Great Britain and the continent so far this season over last season is 237,000 bales, that during the same period to January 19 the receipts of cotton to Bombay were 997,000 bales, against 725,000 bales for the corresponding time last season, showing an increase of 272,000 bales, that the exports of cotton from all United States ports from September 1, 1905, to January 19, 1906, were 3,939,000 bales, against 4,899,000 bales for the corresponding time last year, that there was a decrease in exports to Great Britain of 549,000 bales; to the continent 355,000 bales; to Japan and Mexico 59,000 bales, while to France there was a small increase of 3,000 bales; that the total decrease in exports was 960,000 bales, and that the deliveries of American cotton to spinners from September 1, 1905, to January 19, 1906, have been 252,000 bales less than during the corresponding period last season.

A Woman Bossed the Job.

(From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Mrs. Marshall Baker, a prominent society woman of Webster Groves, superseded the street commissioner of that town temporarily Wednesday and personally "bossed" a gang of men. She paid for the time of the men and the material used in repairing a street crossing at Lockwood and Gore avenue, for the benefit of the Webster Groves Presbyterian church, in which Mrs. Baker is a prominent worker.

The crossing leading to the church was considerably sunken, because of the heavy traffic at that point. Mrs. Baker conceived the idea of having the stone crossing elevated so worshippers could enter the church with less mud on their shoes. She addressed a letter to Alderman Gilbert E. McClure, calling his attention to the defective crossing, and the alderman turned the letter over to Street Commissioner William H. Stafford.

Commissioner Stafford called on Mrs. Baker and wanted to know what she desired in the way of street repair. Mrs. Baker, in a business-like way, gave him her ideas and offered to furnish the men and necessary material for the repairs. "All right," said the commissioner, "We will start at once." Mrs. Baker then said that she wanted to "boss" the work herself, and have it repaired in her own way. The gallant commissioner surrendered his office at once.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES GETS MEED OF PRAISE

Charles Frederick Weller, Expert in Modern Philanthropical Work, Eulogizes Atlanta Organization, Atlantans and Everything Atlantan.

CHARLES FREDERICK WELLER, whose memorable address at the great mass meeting at the Grand opera house last December won for him so many friends and admirers in this city, has just contributed an article to "Charities and the Commons," of New York, a technical periodical devoted to modern philanthropic methods and charitable methods, which is certain to prove interesting. In this article Mr. Weller gives such praise to The Associated Charities, the Atlanta spirit, Atlantans and all things Atlantan which must be the occasion for pardonable pride in the hearts of all those who make this city their home. That there could be no possible suspicion of flattery nor exaggerated praise except where it was deserved is proved by Mr. Weller's merited reputation as an expert and authority in all matters pertaining to charitable work.

References Not Obscure.

The references to individuals are perfectly plain, although no names are used. His impressions of Atlanta as a business as well as a charitable city leave little to be imagined as he writes in a direct way that all those who run may read. He speaks of the interest in helping the poor by those who are able and willing to contribute both time and money as nothing less than phenomenal and congratulates the Associated Charities for finding such remarkably fine timber for best advancing the work among their own folks at home.

Under the title of "The Growing Social Movement in Atlanta," he writes as follows:

"Atlanta and its Associated Charities are both destined, in my judgment, to develop rapidly. This Georgia city has frequently been called the 'Chicago of the south,' but I never realized before the sterling ambition, optimism and energy which makes Atlanta feel that to be compared even with the 'Garden City' of the great northwest is hardly adequate to suggest the ideals and possibilities of the southern metropolis. This Atlanta spirit is not a matter merely of horn-blowing and commercial advertising. There is genuine strength here and a progressive modern spirit which it is good to see. The Associated Charities exemplifies it. Here is an organization only six months old, but it already manifests such vigor and expresses such clear, high ideals as make one feel instinctively that there is a bright future ahead.

The New Secretary.

"To begin with, a new general secretary has been discovered on the ground, a young lawyer, graduated at Columbia law school in New York, and drilled in 'case work' by five years' practice at the Atlanta bar. I believe he will be recognized as a distinct addition to professional philanthropy. He was discovered and enlisted by a second young lawyer, a man about thirty-five years of age, who, together with another director of the Associated Charities, is said to have driven the largest class of usurious money sharks out of Georgia. The temper of this volunteer worker is shown by the fact that he induced every director of the society to become responsible for the enlistment of twenty members subscribing each $5 a year. He himself brought in forty or fifty memberships and a few contributions within about six weeks. 'And it didn't take any time at all,' he said, 'I just talked to people on the street cars and in the anteroom at the court.'

"On Saturday, December 16, the Associated Charities invited a score of Atlanta's leading clergymen to a midday dinner where cooperation was discussed. Their quality was typified by the man at my right, one of the two clergymen of longest service in Atlanta, who recently refused the presidency of a college of which he has long been a trustee, because he believed that a minister could not influence the college students so strongly as a wholesale business man or teacher might. He is clearly in the college president class, however; his church has colonized four offspring churches, and he declared his principle to be that, instead of starting charities and philanthropies within his congregation, 'there shall not be any good work in Atlanta in which my church shall not be represented.' Nearly all of the various creeds of Christendom, in the persons of their ministers, were present at the dinner. The business man who presided, a wholesale shoe merchant, who is accustomed to organizing national expositions as a side line, and is also a director of the Associated Charities, made the happiest toast master I ever heard. The Associated Charities of Atlanta may be only a baby, but I could only envy it of some its sponsor and godfathers who came forward at the dinner. The leading Episcopal clergyman, for instance, made an extemporaneous talk, which went straight to the heart of the matter. He ventured to remind his brethren that 'soul-saving' as technically understood, must be accompanied by life-building in the large sense of improving conditions, enlarging opportunities and developing higher standards of life among the people. He also welcomed the Associated Charities as a means of giving some of the church members better christian work to do than merely organizing church fairs and oyster suppers.

The Great Gathering.

"The largest gathering which I have ever seen assembled to discuss charitable work, except only the opening meeting of the national conference of charities in New York city, was brought together on Sunday afternoon, December 17, in the Grand opera house. The place is said to hold 3,000 people. While the top gallery was not entirely filled, the other two floors had many auditors standing, in addition to those who filled the seats a half an hour before opening time. Of course, it was not merely to consider the 'suppression of pauperism,' as the advertisement said, or to see stereopticon views, or to hear organized charity discussed, that the 2,500 people came. The inimitable Sam Jones, a local favorite, was one of the chief drawing cards. But the point is that 2,500 people were there and gave close, cordial consideration for seventy minutes to an exposition of organized charity work, including a frank discussion of salaries and administrative expenses. After the lecture 225 new members were enrolled, each pledging five dollars or more a year until further notice.

"Sunday night in St. Luke Episcopal church, the people listened with very evident approval to a talk on personal service and an explanation of the way in which the Associated Charities of Atlanta aims through the assistance of the church people—who are asked both to refer and personally befriend needy families—to say to the city's poor, as Christ declared the purpose of His Work: 'I am come that ye may have life, and have it more abundantly.'

"On Monday afternoon the Federation of Women's Clubs heard and took part in a discussion of 'neglected children' from the social settlement point of view. At the same time the executive committee of the Associated Charities met, as it does every Monday, to discuss difficult cases. The familiar problems arose—households where the only possible plan had been worked out by the association and proposed, only to be rejected by its beneficiaries. This led to the telling of the most consoling and suggestive charity story I know: A woman called her butler, pointed to the pet terrier, 'Gyp,' and said, 'George, take the dog out, please, and exercise him.' 'But, madame,' answered the servant, 'the dog won't follow me, ma'am.' 'Well, George,' said madam, 'then you must follow the dog.' The story seemed to appeal to the committee's experience, and they decided to compromise their ideal plans a little in order not to get entirely out of touch with their difficult cases.

Settlement Work.

"On Monday evening there was a lively meeting of representatives from the four 'ward committees,' or groups of volunteers, who had evidently learned the fundamental principles sufficiently to hit upon the typical problems and difficulties which it is the business of such a group of workers to unearth and discuss. Tuesday morning was devoted to a consideration of social settlement work, as represented in Atlanta by the Methodist home settlement, located in a cotton-mill district, where constructive work is being substituted for the 'feeding and forgetting' in which charitable impulses find their easy first expression. The settlement is apparently following modern methods of work. In addition to fulfilling its own immediate functions, it has taken hold of the Associated Charities and made the local ward committee of that organization a sane and wholesome influence in the community.

"Tuesday night the directors of the Associated Charities met to discuss methods of money raising and educational propaganda and to consider increasing the paid force of the association, which now comprises the secretary, one woman visitor and the stenographer who takes charge of the office work. One of the little things which shows the up-to-dateness of the Atlanta organization is the fact that they have adopted the modern vertical letterfile system for their case records. A thing which proves that the new organization is not trying to do things in the easiest and cheapest manner, is the fact that it has no relief fund of its own, and controls none, but undertakes to raise the material aid necessary for each individual case separately. This indicates remarkable self-control and high idealism in a city of 125,000 inhabitants where the outdoor relief fund of the city amounts to only $2,000 a year.

"An incident which suggests the breadth of the men who form a part of the nucleus for the Atlanta movement was seen in the meeting of a select 'Symposium,' of which the secretary of the Associated Charities is the youngest member. A score of professional men gathered together on Monday night to discuss 'The Mind of India,' a paper presented by one of the members as his contribution to a series of studies and discussions which have dealt with fundamental world problems of religion, science, literature and social service.

Best Life of New South.

"Altogether, I came away from Atlanta with a new and hearty appreciation of the best life of the new south. The young bloods whom I saw—and smelt at a distance because of their alcoholic breaths—were forgotten. I had seen the real life forces. However we may differ in some things, these men are doing a great civic work. They are sincere, devoted, resourceful, ambitious, unselfish; and the large delegation, which they promise to send next May to the National Conference of Charities and Correction in Philadelphia will mean a distinct addition to the counsels of that assemblage. We may well watch the Associated Charities of Atlanta, for it is atacking its problems with such a spirit and method as may assure us that its experiences will yet be a source of enlightenment and reinvigoration to us all."

SONG BIRDS HONOR DEAD GIRL.

Beautiful Hymns Sung by Conried's Stars at Ballet Girl's Funeral.

(From The New York American.)

Solemnity, music and tears attended the funeral services held for Margaret Horvath Sottini, a ballet girl of the Metropolitan Opera Company, at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, Eighth avenue and Nineteenth street Wednesday.

Ten members of the opera company sang "Lead, Kindly Light." Softly the strains of the hymn were wafted from the chapel platform. As the hymn died away, the Rev. Stephen Merritt raised his voice in a prayer for the ballet girl. As he began speaking the entire company of more than 100 persons arose and remainded standing with bowed heads until his last word.

A moment's silent prayer followed, broken only by the sobs of the weeping husband.

After the company had been seated, the chorus of male singers remained standing and sang "Abide With Me."

Filing by the coffin for a last look at their dead companion's face, the mourners left the chapel by the rear stairways. As they passed out Signor Sottini, bending low over the open coffin of his wife impressed his last kiss on her forehead.

Margaret Horvath was known to Vienna, her birthplace, as a dancer and singer of promise. It was with Conreid's company that she met Albert Sottini, to whom she was married less than a year ago. A few weeks ago, in Philadelphia, Mme. Sottini was taken suddenly ill and was hurried by Manager Conreid back to New York with her husband and placed in St. Sinai hospital. An operation was advised, but Signor Sottini refused to permit it and removed his wife to their home on West Forteith street. Monday she died of spinal meningitis.

Manager Conreid ordered all funeral expenses to be paid and charged to him. On the coffin was a wreath of white lilies, bearing a card inscribed "Herr Conried."

Lights Out.

"So that young man's gone at last," said the girl's mother. "You and he have been occupying the parlor pretty regularly here of late, and I'd like to know what his intentions are. Do you know?"

"Well," was the dear girl's ambiguous reply, "he keeps me a good deal in the dark."

Depends on the Environment.

"Some people are awfully sensitive. The other day I clinched an assertion by saying, 'So help me Ralph Waldo Emerson!' and everybody looked shocked."

"No wonder, sir. Here in Boston we consider that the worst form of profanity."

PHILIPPINE BILL ON THE BREAKERS

Senate Committee Averse To Its Passage.

Of Thirteen Members of Committee Only Four Are Openly in Favor of the Bill, and Chances Seem To Be Decidedly Against It.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, D. C., January 28.—(Special.)—The Philippines tariff bill is scheduled for a hard fight in the senate with present probabilities against its passage.

Of the thirteen members of the Philippines committee, but four are openly in favor of the bill. Some of its opponents believe it impossible for the measure to get more than five votes in the committee, though other estimates give it six. It will take a lot of hard work to change this condition in the committee, if there is any chance at all to change it.

Going to the senate with a majority vote against it, the bill will have a rocky time. Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, feels positive a majority of the senate will support the bill, but the opposition is very aggressive.

Senator Dubois, one of the democratic members of the committee, claims that a majority of the republicans is against it, and that with an even break on the democratic side of the chamber, it will be defeated. Senator Foster, of Louisiana, whose interest against it is that of the sugar planters of his state, is positive the bill will be defeated, but he gives no figures.

Sugar and Tobacco Active.

The opposition comes mainly from the beet sugar states and from those republicans who are such ardent stand-patters that any suggestion of tariff revision throws them into fits. There is considerable democratic opposition, based mainly on the theory that such concessions as this to the Philippines must necessarily result in the islands being tied to this government for all time.

In the committee the only open advocate of the measure are Senators Lodge, Beveridge, Long and Carmack. Of the republicans on the doubtful or opposition list, Mr. Hale, Mr. Burrows and Mr. Brandage are classed as certain to oppose the bill. Senators Culberson, Dubois and McCreary on the democratic side are put in the same column. This leaves as doubtful Senators Dick and Nixon, republicans, and Stone, democrat. Senator Nixon represents a state with some beet sugar, present or prospective, and is inclined against the measure. Senator Stone is inclined for it, but he belongs to the doubtful class.

Dick May Have Deciding Vote.

Senator Dick says he is uncertain what he will do. If he is convinced that the reduction of the tariff upon the principal Philippines products will work injury to the sugar and tobacco of the United States, he will vote against the bill. The representatives of these interests are doing everything in their power to so convince him. He comes from a state where the stand-pat sentiment is very strong, and anything done in the name of, or under the guise of, protection is easy to defend.

The opponents of the bill believe that it will be given a black eye if the majority report is against it. Senator Lodge does not concede that such a report means the defeat of the bill. He claims a majority of the senate, but gives no figures.

The Isle of Pines.

Did President McKinley give instructions that the Isle of Pines should be shown upon an official map as one of the insular possessions of the United States?

Investigation into this question is holding back the formal report of the committee on foreign relations upon the treaty confirming Cuba's sovereignty over this island.

The claim that this quasi-recognition of their contention upon the orders of the late president is made by Americans interested in the island and now fighting its transfer to Cuba. A map issued by the land office of the interior department in 1899 shows the Isle of Pines among the insular possessions of this country.

Senator Foraker had completed his report when this new point was raised, and he is now awaiting advices from the executive department with regard to this map. It is not anticipated that even should it be established that President McKinley did give this quasi recognition of the island as an American territory, there will be any change in the sentiment of the majority of the treaty favorable to its ratification, senators holding that such recognition would not be in any sense binding, any more than was the letters written by former Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, upon which, it is claimed, many Americans took up residence in the island and invested their money there.

Senator Foraker's report holds that under the treaty by which Cuba ceded naval and coaling stations to this country in return for the Isle of Pines, this island should belong to the former government, and he further holds that the intention that it should go to Cuba, of which it had always been regarded an integral part, was clearly set forth in the treaty of Paris.

Senators Spooner and Bacon and others who insist upon amendment of the treaty believe they can give the citizens of the Island full protection by providing that the Isle of Pines shall be a political division of Cuba, enjoying all the rights accorded to such divisions in the present Cuban constitution. This means local self-government, for which the people there are contending.

Only Four Other Confederates.

General Joe Wheeler will be the first ex-confederate to be buried in the national cemetery at Arlington since 1865. But four others have been buried there. The records show these to be:

Lieutenant W. S. Renfroe, of the Twelfth Alabama, buried in June, 1864.

Lieutenant B. F. Parsons, of Georgia, buried in July, 1864.

Captain T. W. Farrell, Twelfth Mississippi, buried in 1864.

Captain J. W. Berkeley, of the Fifty-ninth Alabama, buried in 1865.

Brunswick Light Ship.

Representative Brantley will have to ask an additional appropriation of congress before he can get the lightship which was provided for by the last congress.

The act of last year authorized the lighthouse board to contract for a new lightship to be placed off Brunswick at a cost of $90,000, of which sum $40,000 was appropriated to begin the work of construction.

The bids just opened by the board show the impossibility of getting the ship within the appropriation authorized. The lowest bid was $109,000 and the highest $137,000.

PROPOSED "DISFRANCHISEMENT" SCHEME MEANS ENFRANCHISEMENT OF NEGROES

Summary of Argument of Colonel Small in Debate with Mr. Hardwick.

ANIMUS OF THE SCHEME IS CLEARLY EXPOSED

Smith and Watson Know Plan Is Illegal, but Hope To Ride Into Power on It—Negroes Are Already Disfranchised in Georgia.

In response to many requests The Constitution presents this morning a summary of the speech of Colonel Sam W. Small in the recent debate with Congressman Hardwick at Barnesville on the so-called "disfranchisement" scheme which is being pushed by the Smith-Watson combine. Colonel Small shows that the negro is at present disfranchised in Georgia by the operation of the cumulative poll tax law and that the Smith-Watson scheme would enfranchise the negroes instead of disfranchising them. He also shows that such a plan as is proposed by Smith and Watson would surely be declared void by the United States supreme court.

Colonel Small's argument follows:

"In the first place it ought to be well known that I am not here as a defender of the principle of negro suffrage. In common with all sane men of the south I have resented it from the beginning. I resent it now and if that could be the price of it I would cheerfully sacrifice this right arm of mine to lift the burden and besom of it from the people of the south. (Applause.)

"But, my fellow-citizens, in a matter so grave and far-reaching as this which we are discussing, we ought not to willfully deceive ourselves with false information and false hopes.

The Negro Amendments.

"My distinguished friend here talks vainly about the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution and would have you believe that they are easy things to side-step or ignore altogether. The adoption of them is now indefensible. The conferring of suffrage on the negroes was the most monumental political crime in the history of civilization. (Applause.) Yet denunciation of those acts will not deliver us from their effects.

"The brutal fact stares us in the face that they are a part of the United States constitution and we are bound by them. Our own state constitution recognizes their existing validity. I happened to be the official reporter of the convention of 1877 that made our constitution. That body was the first sovereign assembly in the south that came face to face with those suffrage amendments and was called upon to minimize their effects to the lowest lawful degree.

The Wisdom of Great Georgians.

"That convention contained the ablest and wisest statesmen that ever served Georgia before or since. Among them were Robert Toombs, Charles Jones Jenkins, Alexander R. Lawton, Nathaniel J. Hammond and scores of other men but little less illustrious. To them the people of Georgia committed the solemn and supreme duty of framing a constitution that would guarantee to them white civilization, white political supremacy and democratic government, and I, for one, would rather trust yet the wisdom and work of those profound patriots than that of my distinguished friend here and his copartners in this new issue scheme of miscalled negro disfranchisement. (Applause.)

"They said that we people of Georgia could not either honorably or successfully seek to nullify the war amendments by directly violating them. In taking his seat as president of that convention the noblest Roman of them all, Governor Jenkins, said:

"'I utter no caution against class legislation or discrimination against our citizens of African descent. I feel a perfect assurance that there is no member of this body who would propose such action, and if there was he would soon find himself without a following. That portion of our population are coming to see and will soon realize that those who once occupied a different relation to them, fully recognize the change that has elevated their civil status, and are in truth their best friends.' (Applause.)

"And as to our federal relations, he said:

"'It is unnecessary to speak of our federal relations. These are created by and well defined in the constitution of the United States. All right-minded men see and know that Georgia is observing strict fidelity to them and therefore need make no new pledges.'

The Georgia Disfranchisement.

"And now, without a single element of the problem changed for the worse since their day, why should we go about to invite troubles for the state that Jenkins thought unwise and Toombs pronounced unworthy and unnecessary.

"They met and settled this matter with originality and success. They adopted a qualification for electors that had never appeared in any other constitution of human societies, and is not in any other state constitution now extant. It demands that ALL TAXES required of the proposed voter SHALL HAVE BEEN PAID FROM THE DATE OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION up to the time he offers his ballot, except only those of the year of the election! That includes town, county and state taxes. That requires all taxes of a legal voter to have paid from 1877 until now or from the date since then on which he became an eligible voter in Georgia. It is cumulative and doubles with every default. There are negroes in Georgia today, I doubt not, who have never paid a dollar of taxes since the constitution was adopted, or since they became votable citizens of the state! It would take all sorts of sums between $2 and $60 per capita to enfranchise such voters!

How Much It Would Cost.

"I have obtained from Comptroller General wright his reports for several years, between 1877 and now, showing the numbers of white and colored polls returned for each county in Georgia. He tells me that at the least two-thirds of the colored poll taxes are never paid, but are carried on the 'insolvent' lists of the tax collectors. Practically only those negroes that have other tangible property than their heads and which property can be laid hold of by the sheriff, make a business of paying their taxes. All the others are dodgers and defaulters. Conservatively estimated and capitalized under the law, it would take $3,000,000 to enfranchise them today and they are going into default deeper every year from $300,000 to $400,000.

"Now who is going to pay that enormous price to enfranchise those negroes? And does not any man in Georgia with a grain of common sense know that it is not only a hard job to keep a nigger bought,' but that any person who should attempt to enfranchise them and marshal them to the polls to take this government out of the hands of the white men would have to face again two hundred thousand ready rifles? (Applause.)

"But they say the Southern and other railway corporations want to keep the negroes in reserve as available voters! Bosh! The railroad corporations have all they want of the negro when they get his fare and then buy his labor on their tracks and trains. They would never find a reason to invest $3,000,000 in the purchase of a lot of measley negroes to elect a legislature in Georgia for what they could get out it. That ad captandum argument for disfranchisement will not wash in the hearing of sensible Georgians who realize that the work done for them by Toombs and his great colleagues in 1877 has been growing better and making white supremacy in Georgia more absolute and invincible every hour since.

Proof Against All Attacks.

"That method of disfranchisement is not only effective but safe. Judge Crumpacker, the Indiana congressman, who is leader of those who would reduce southern representation in congress on account of negro disfranchisement, says the author of the Georgia plan was the wisest statesman of his age and made the system we now have constitution proof, congress-proof and United States supreme court-proof! And yet Mr. Hardwick and his allies want us to enter upon a scheme that will bring us into conflict with all three of those national instrumentalities! We are independent of them all now. Why bring their infernal congressional clamor and doubtful decisions down upon our heads for no other reason than to rock the hobby of a few politicians who are out and want to get in? (Applause.)

"The Grandfather Clause."

"Mr. Hardwick says he wants to add the grandfather clause and an understanding clause to our present suffrage system. He knows perfectly well that my recent letters to him, some parts of which he read to you, were based on his speech in congress and his November last address 'to the white voters of Georgia.' I present that to him and ask him if he recognizes it? Then I ask him to take this long and detailed argument and show you one line or word in it that demands the ADDITION of these clauses, or to show that from start to finish it is not an argument for the SUBSTITUTION of his ideas for those of Toombs, Jenkins, Stephens and the other greater Georgians of a generation ago! If he can do either, I will agree to eat a skunk tonight before I leave town—if somebody else will catch it! (Laughter and applause).

"Now, what is the grandfather clause? It is to allow any man who could have voted in this state on January 1, 1867, or his present descendants, to register and vote in like manner now. And I assert here and now, and dare him to successfully contradict it, that the grandfather clause will not alone enfranchise any white man in the whole state of Georgia!

Who Could Vote in 1867?

"Let us see how it would work. When Georgia entered the confederate states in 1861 she made a constitution that said the electors shall 'have paid all taxes which may have been required of them, and which they have had an opportunity of paying agreeable to law, for the year preceding the election.'

"After the war, in 1865, before negro suffrage was enacted by congress, the white people of Georgia made another constitution in which those identical words occur.

"After congressional reconstruction under military law was put upon us, even the radical negro rump convention of 1868 retained that provision.

"Therefore in 1867 a Georgia elector—a white man entitled to vote—must have been either a tax-paid elector or a new voter not then owing any tax to city, county, or state. How many of such men, or their descendants, can make that proof now? Why, fellow-citizens, that is the wildest proposition ever put before the public of Georgia, if its authors mean that it shall, if adopted, be honestly applied! It is a delusion and a snare—a paper-baited trap to catch suckers who don't read and cannot reason!

A Promise That Won't Work.

"But let us take him at his word—that he wants to ADD the grandfather clause. Here is an illiterate white man whose father could vote on January 1, 1867. If that is his only qualification, will the grandfather clause enfranchise him? What about his back taxes? They must be paid up from 1877, or from the time he became 21 years of age. The law exempts no man from taxes—NOT ONE! Therefore, if he is a tax defaulter, the grandfather trick will not give him a free pass to the ballot box! On the other hand, if his taxes have been paid up and on that line he is already qualified to vote—then the grandfather clause is of no use to him—is, in fact, a worthless piece of political junk! The qualifications of voters must be identical and complete. So long, then, as we retain the tax-paying qualification, the grandfather clause can be nothing more than a name, a trick, a thing that won't work for any man! And no man who has more sense than Thompson's colt, that jumped into the river to keep out of the rain, will be deceived by it. Whatever it may be in another state it will be a transparent fraud in Georgia. (Applause.)

"The Understanding Clause."

"Again, our friend here wants an understanding clause—that every voter must satisfy a board of registrars that he can read the state constitution and be able to give a reasonable interpretation of any paragraph of it that may be pointed out to him!

"That means a registration system for the whole state, with a central board in the capitol at Atlanta appointing three henchmen in every county in the state to judge and tag the intelligence, the opinions, the right to vote of every man, white and black, in the entire state of Georgia! Do you want that? Do you want to go up to your court house here in Pike, sit down before three tools of a political machine at the capital, and let that Tom, Dick and Tom-again trio decide whether you have got sense enough to have and use a freeman's ballot? But that is exactly what these delectable disfranchising reformers are steering you up against.

How It Works in Vermont.

"That is not an honest educational test, and these gentlemen know it—and because it can be worked dishonestly is the highest reason they give for wanting it, for they say that they do not propose to use it against any white man! But where is their bond and guaranty that they will not use it against you and me when they need it to keep themselves in power?

"It is, I charge here and now, a dishonest yankee trick. It has been imported from Vermont—the only state in the union. I believe, that still prohibits a man from voting there if he was a confederate soldier! How do you like taking your lesson from them?

"In Vermont the qualification for voters is set down here (World Almanac) as 'those who have obtained the approbation of the board of civil authority of the town(ship) in which they reside.' The township in Vermont corresponds with our militia district. That board up there, in every such district, selects who shall vote and who shall not—and there is no appeal from their decision. And under that law republican state administrations have kept the state under republican control since the black republican party was organized! A man might almost as well try to create a Rockefeller fortune by seling ice in hell, as to be a democrat and hope for a public office in Vermont. (Great laughter.) Give that same power to registration boards in Georgia, and they will first wipe out all the illiterate negroes and then turn loose their guillotine on every white voter who will not vote to sustain their state political machine. Why, they would not hesitate to disfranchise old General Toombs himself if he were to return from the Beyond and attempt to interpret the constitution to them differently from the interests of their state-wide ring! (Applause.)

"Out with it! Down with it and damn it at the ballot-boxes before it gets possession of them and of your voting rights and those of every other man in Georgia!

Another Baldheaded Fraud.

"Besides all that, it is a fraud in the way that it is recommended to the illiterate white voters of the state—over 32,000 of them. They say it will not disfranchise one of them! Well, they are not disfranchised now for lack of education specifically, but only for nonpayment of taxes and unpardoned crimes. And if they are disfranchised for either reason, this educational test, by its nonapplication to them, will never enfranchise them. So there you are, face to face with as bald-headed a fraud as was ever attempted to be played upon any poor fellows in Christendom who can not read and write! And yet these reformers, so-called, are willing to deliberately make this promise to the ear of their hopes, knowing they must break it to their realization!

The Question Before the Courts.

"We are also told by the distinguished congressman here that his propositions have stood the test of the federal courts and been upheld by them. Yet he knows that the grandfather clause has never been taken before one of those courts, and no decision has ever been recorded that remotely touches it. He also knows that every great lawyer and law writer of the nation has predicted that the supreme court of the United States will kill it the very first time it gets a lick at it! Then what plight will those poor men be in who shall have been enfranchised by it in other states—for none will ever be enfranchised by it, as I have shown, here in Georgia?

"The educational test, if honestly administered, would stand. Such tests have stood the ordeal of the federal courts long before the abolition and negro suffrage were ever dreamed of by the wildest northern fanatic. But in the Mississippi case, quoted by Mr. Hardwick, the supreme court plainly says it would promptly get busy with a case in which 'the purpose to disfranchise citizens of the colored race' should be 'executed by the constitution or laws (of a state), or by those who administer them.' And there you are—tempting an uplifted sword!

A Weak Legal Luminary.

"Now, the gentleman attacks me for saying in one of my letters that in elections not federal the constituencies lesser than the state can disfranchise the negro because he is a negro. He is amused by that, but forgives me because I am not a lawyer! Which is a pretty bold suggestion that he considers himself to be one! He quotes a decision of our state supreme court, rendered on a state law incorporating the town of Warrenton in 1859, two years before the war and eleven years before the state was forbidden by the fifteenth amendment from barring negroes from voting on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"Why did I make the claim that he ridicules? Because in the case of Karem, an election officer of Kentucky, who was indicted in a federal district court for enforcing a state law of Kentucky against a voter, the United States circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati, February 3, 1903, held that THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION APPLIES ONLY TO FEDERAL ELECTIONS and a statute passed in pursuance thereof, applying to state elections, was invalid. In May this decision was affirmed by the United States supreme court. (See Political Science Quarterly, June, 1903, page 364, and Circuit Court Reports of 1903.)

"Let my distinguished friend get hold of that case and tonic up his mighty legal soul with the juice of it.

The Right To Hold Office.

"My friend is also wrong about the right of negroes who may vote to also hold office. I may be no lawyer to this eminent solon of Sandersville, but thirty-four years ago I convinced the supreme court of Tennessee unanimously that I was entitled to be enrolled as one, and have since practiced in the courts of Tennessee, Texas, Georgia and Virginia. Anyhow, I am law reporter enough to cite him a few legal and historic facts.

"I notice our friend has read Braxton on the fifteenth amendment. Then he knows that the words of the original draft were 'the right of the citizens of the United States to vote, OR HOLD OFFICE,' and that the conference committee of the house and senate struck out the words 'or hold office,' on the contention of General John A. Logan, of Illinois, that 'the right to say who should hold office was properly left, by the constitution, to the states, and they would never consent to surrender it!' And Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, afterwards vice president, said in the senate: 'I am willing now to give them (the negroes) the right to vote, if I can not get for them the right to be voted for. I will take that, if I can not get any more.' (See Congressional Globe, February 26, 1869, page 1627.)

"So that my friend is entirely wrong when he says that if the negro can vote he can also hold office. Georgia can now legally prohibit negroes from holding any of her offices.

Whither We Are Heading!

"None of the cases he has cited you, therefore, establishes his contention that you can pass a disfranchising law in general terms and then execute it with color discrimination and oath-breaking dishonesty—and not run afoul of congress, or the federal supreme court.

"For, fellow citizens, looming up already ahead of these various schemes, such as his, are two great perils to the safety, peace and political white integrity of the southern states. He says Crumpackerism—the effort to reduce southern representation in congress—is already dead. But he does not know that, and you do not know it. At any rate here is something that is not dead, but has revived from a long sleep and his growling and showing its mortal teeth to us.

Federal Control of Elections.

"There is a fellow in congress from Missouri by the name of Bartholdt. He has introduced a bill to put the elections of representatives in congress and presidential electors under the jurisdiction of the federal courts. That is the most damnable scheme open to the republicans for punishing the south by opening the ballot boxes in federal elections to our vast hordes of ignorant and puhchasable negro men. Do you want the state of Georgia to egg on that infamous scheme?

"My friend may try to make you believe that the Bartholdt plan will not work. But how can he do that, when article one, section four, paragraph one of the united States constitution says:

"'The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislatures thereof; BUT THE CONGRESS MAY AT ANY TIME BY LAW MAKE OR ALTER SUCH REGULATIONS, except as to places of choosing senators.'

"The supreme court of the United States says that congress may exercise its power over federal elections 'wholly or partially,' and that 'the power of congress over the subject is paramount.' (100 U. S. 383, 384.)

"Would not these disfranchisers curse the day they began this crusade in Georgia, if they should succeed with their scheme, and that should become the final pretext for congress to step in and take charge of our congressional and presidential elections—allowing every negro man in Georgia, 21 years of age and upwards, to vote in such elections under federal marshals, and perhaps federal bayonets from Fort McPherson, if necessary? Let us not shut our eyes to this peril. We are not free in the sense that we can recklessly ignore the national constitution, or confidently risk the hate and south-baiting spirit of a rampant republican congress.

Another Impending Peril.

"Another peril that threatens us is the growing sentiment in the republican north to have the federal government take a hand in public education and provide measures to bring up all illiterates throughout the union to the point of meeting educational tests for voting.

"Mr. Littlefield, a republican leader in congress from Maine, stands sponsor for the plan, and in a recent address before the annual convocation of the University of the City of New York, a distinguished constitutional lawyer, Mr. Charles A. Gardiner, cogently argued the constitutional power and duty of congress to create an educated national electorate. He says:

"'Thus we discover these great constitutional powers—streams of national sovereignty—pouring forth from the fountains of the constitution, irresistibly potent to set in motion the tremendous machinery of the nation to educate every illiterate American in all the functions and duties of American citizenship.'

"There is a proposition that ought to jar our friends who are running this raw-head-and-bloody-bones bogus nigger disfranchisement scheme. It will bring us back to the 'wards of the nation' era, to the dirty Freedman's Bureau business, to federal schools as in the Indian country and to sniffling northern professors and Yankee school-marms galore!

"Do you want all that? Well, the quickest way to it is to vote for this Hardwick bill political combine.

A Set of False Figures.

"The gentleman's figures in reply to my showing of what his plan would do for certain Georgia counties are wholly deceptive. He is adding all the whites, literate and illiterate, and posing them against the literate negroes. He cannot get rid of my exposure of his scheme in that slick way.

"Take his figures on Baker county. He proves himself that on a literate basis, honestly applied, the negroes would have a majority of 38, but if dishonestly applied, the whites would have a majority of 35. What do you think of that?

"Next he admits that Burke will have a literate negro majority, on an honest plan, of 532 over all whites, both educated and uneducated! Yet under our present plan Burke, in 1904, gave Congressman Lester 639 democratic majority. Now, do you think Burke would do wisely to adopt the Hardwick plan?

"I need not go through all his figures—they result alike and show that under his plan, honestly worked, counties like Baker, Burke, Camden, Dougherty, Glynn, Lee, Liberty, McIntosh, Stewart and scores of others would be at once turned over to anti-democratic majorities—and in most cases negro majorities.

"In saying this I am speaking from the census figures which he uses and not from the comptroller general's returns, as he charges.

Playing Like He's Skeered!

"Mr. Hardwick has been playing like he's skeered of the nigger for some years past. And he played the lone fisherman on it until the recent combine was made to bring it into the gubernatorial race, where it does not belong, as a stalking horse for his candidate and followers. But what has skeered our Little Bud from Washington county? Let us see.

"We are talking now here in Pike county. In 1890 the white polls were 1,329 and the colored polls 982, or a white majority of 347. In 1904 the whites were 1,437 and the negroes 890, or a white majority of 547—a gain of 200 in the white majority in the last fourteen years! Is that something for you people to get terror-stricken about? (Laughter.)

"Take his own county—Washington. In 1890 the white majority of polls was only 13; in 1904 it was 355—a gain of 342 in fourten years. And yet Little Bud is skeered to death for fear the nigger manis going to dominate his own home county! Rats! (Great laughter.)

"In the state at large in 1890 the white polls were 158,349 and in 1900 they were 209,189—a gain of 50,840 in fourteen years past. In the same time the negro polls increased only 14,549—a net gain for the whites of 36,291. And yet Little Bud is skeered about that black deluge of which he says we have the symptoms. Well, we have had the symptoms since 1870, but have been rapidly getting better of them ever since the constitution of 1877 was ratified! (Cheers.)

How Disfranchisement Works.

"The gentleman challenges me to show why Georgia should not take the same steps in this matter that have been taken in Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina and Virginia? I answer him, because we took the first and best step to secure white democratic supremacy away back in 1877—thirteen years ahead of any other state in the south.

"He presents some figures to show what his ideas have done in those states, and I will give you some more figures on that line that he forgot to mention—perhaps. (Laughter.)

In Mississippi.

"Mississippi adopted her plan in 1890. Her highest vote since has been 69,000, or less than one-half the white males of voting age in the state. More than 30,000 of her white voters have never registered under her new constitution and the percentage of her total democratic vote is being decreased.

In Louisiana.

"The amendments were adopted in 1898 and the gain of percentage in the democratic vote from before to after taking was only 2.66, with a loss of nearly 14,000 votes from 1900 to 1904. She votes largely less than half of her white voters.

In North Carolina.

"In North Carolina the democratic gain after disfranchisement was 5.82 per cent, and the state still elects a republican member of congress.

In Alabama.

"The loss of democratic votes from 1900 to 1904, disfranchisement occuring in 1901, was over 50,000. The gain in percentage of the total vote was 6.44. Of 150,000 whites of voting age, over 60,000 refused to pay $1.50 poll tax and are becoming more hopelessly disfranchised every year.

In Virginia.

"The disfranchisement occurred in 1902 and the gain of percentage thereby to the democratic vote from 1901 to 1904 was just 1.53. And Virginia still elects a republican congressman! And in a white district at that!

In South Carolina.

"Since disfranchisement scarcely more than half the whites now vote, and nearly 30,000 refuse to qualify and register.

"Senator Ben Tillman has been quoted to Georgians, advising them to disfranchise the negro on the South Carolina plan. He reminds me of the fox that went fishing with his tail and had to leave the appendix hard frozen in the ice. You remember he tried to convince all other foxes that it had suddenly grown fashionable to go about bob-tailed. (Laughter.)

"But here is what Senator Tillman says in The National Magazine of October, 1903, page 22, when he was not talking hot air to help on a Georgia campaign. It reads:

Ben Tillman's Confession.

"'The fifteenth amendment is now nullified and has been for upwards of twenty-five years. Recent amendments to state constitutions in the south HAVE GIVEN ONLY TEMPORARY RELIEF. The white race is pulling against the law of gravitation as represented by the constantly increasing number of negroes eligible to vote. There are more negro children going to school in South Carolina and Mississippi than there are whites. When enough negroes are educated to obtain the right to vote to outnumber the whites who can vote, then what? It is doubtful whether a race war will be postponed so long as that!'

"There you have it in plain prophecy—back to the Ku-Klux, the red shirts and the shotguns! Are we ready for that? I think not here in Georgia.

Our Reformers Are Educators.

"I have said this question has no rightful place in a gubernatorial campaign. It belongs in the elections of members of the general assembly. The same vote—two-thirds of each house—necessary to propose a constitutional amendment is the vote necessary to override a governor's veto; so that this question is wholly a legislative one.

"But tell me, fellow citizens, wherein lies the statesmanship of demanding that persons shall be disfranchised by an educational test, and then laying the heaviest possible burdens on the white property owners and tax payers of the state to educate illiterate negroes to qualify as voters—125,000 of them? (Applause.)

Hoke Smith's Position.

"The only candidate for governor who favors Mr. Hardwick's scheme is Hon. Hoke Smith, and he is on record in an interview in The Baltimore American, issue of May 22, 1903, as follows:

"'Is the negro a political factor in Georgia?'

"'No; he does not vote.

"'Have your election laws or constitution debarred him from voting?'

"'No; on the contrary, the state legislature has voted down by a decided majority every proposition looking to the negro's disfranchisement. The whites number about two-thirds of the population and we can easily defeat any attempt on the part of the negroes to carry the elections. We are doing all in our power to elevate the negro. Here in Atlanta we furnish grammar schools for the negroes. These schools remain open nine months of the year.'

"'Do you approve of Booker Washington's plans for the education of the negro race?'

"'Yes. He is doing good work. He is educating the negro to do better the work within his reach and to perform well whatever duty faces to him. I do not agree with some people who believe that the education of the negro, when intelligently conducted, makes him dissatisfied with his conditions.'

Quit Educating the Negro.

"That does not sound like the best plan of dealing with the negro problem. Why, my friend here, Mr. Hardwick, in his speech in congress, told the nation the truth—that the more you educate the negroes the more criminal they become. You produced the figures and proved that didn't you? (Mr. Hardwick nodded in the affirmative.)

"That is God's truth about the negro's case and I am in favor of stopping this unjust and burdensome business of taking the white man's money to educate the shiftless and thriftless negro man's brats. (Great applause.) In counties by the score we have more negro males being educated to become future voters than we have white boys. It is a burning shame that our poor white farm boys must stay in the field and be jeered at over the fence by a future black criminal skipping gaily to a school supported in part by the taxes paid by the white boy's father. (Cheers.) Don't let us go on educating negroes to get ahead of white people. Advocate a pro rata division of the school money according to the taxes paid by the races, adopt the Australian ballot and then we will have all the educational test and all the disfranchisements that grand old Georgia will ever need!" (Great applause.)

DECATUR VOTERS HEAR RUSSELL

Candidate for Governor Speaks at Donalsonville.

He Spoke Very Encouragingly of His Own Campaign and Is Confident of Victory—Paid His Own Campaign and Is Candidates.

Donalsonville, Ga., January 28.—(Special.)—Judge Dick Russell, candidate for governor, spoke here yesterday to a large and appreciative audience, holding it for some two hours, and receiving applause from time to time.

He only noticed two of the opposing candidates, Howell and Smith. He said that he knew the railroads were imposing on the people, and that the state needed a man in the governor's chair with backbone enough to keep them under control, and within the bounds of reason.

He pictured Howell and Smith as a reminder of Punch and Judy performance. He said they were fighting each other, and trying in this way to influence the voter's attention from the true reformers.

He spoke very encouragingly of his campaign, and is confident of victory when the votes are counted. He gained considerable ground in this section as was evidenced by the large attendance and the enthusiasm.

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CHEROKEE HOLDS REUNION.

Mother Tribe of Redmanship in Georgia Will Tonight Celebrate Her Anniversary.

Cherokee tribe No. 1, Improved Order of Red Men, will tonight conduct the annual reunion of the members of the tribe in the wigwam, 86 Central avenue. A delightful programme has been arranged, and will be rendered by the members and their ladies.

Cherokee is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Its membership has increased from 315 to 539 since last July, and 46 pale faces are now waiting for the adoption degree. The wampum belt is heavy.

Following is the programme that is to be rendered this evening:

Opening Ode—Audience.

Address—Thomas H. Jeffries, great representative.

Quartet, "Moonlight on the Lake"—G. B. Everett, L. L., D. P. and A. R. Marbut.

Recitation, "The Picture Painted on the Bar Room Floor"—E. G. Poole.

Address—James L. Mayson, great sachem.

Balad, "Dear Old Georgia"—Joe Elliott.

Duet, "Fair Janette"—Miss Annie Lou and Bertha Mae Mann.

Dialogue, "Aunt Jemima's Money"—Mrs. A. D. Helms, Mrs. A. R. Marbut, Miss Maud David, Miss Maud McWilliams.

Recitation, "She Would Be a Red Man"—Miss Bertha Mae Mann.

Vocal Solo, "Selected"—John G. Moore.

Coon Song, "What You Going to Do When the Rent Comes Round?"—R. F. Knox and A. R. Marbut.

Recitation, "Careful Men"—Miss Claude Scully.

Coon Song, "Gravy"—Masters Frank and Herbert Harris.

Vocal Solo, "She Rests by the Suwanee River"—Miss Mary Dunaway.

Ballad, "I Wonder if They Miss Me?"—Joe Elliott.

Accompanists—Miss Ruth Frizzell, Miss Lenora Dunaway, Mrs. Nellie Mann, Miss Clara Harris, Howard A. Winburn.

Refreshments.

POLICEMEN SING IN CHOIR.

Twenty-five of Them in Kennedy Street Baptist Church Last Night.

Twenty-five members of the police force made up the choir at the Kennedy Street Baptist church last night, and the congregation enjoyed some very excellent sacred music.

Rev. Virgil Norcross, pastor of the church, invited the policemen to sing in the choir, and the invitation was accepted.

For several months a large number of policemen has been almost daily practicing the singing of hymns, and they have learned to sing many of the old sacred songs and several of the new ones in a very praiseworthy manner. Several of the men have fine tenor and bass voices and are good musicians.

It is said that the singing at Dr. Norcross' church last night was an event which the congregation will long remember.

PRESSMEN WANTED

WANTED: Non-Union Pressmen. Web-Rotary, $30.00 a week; Harris, Flat-Bed, and Cylinder Presses, $20.00 to $25.00 a week.

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TEN THOUSAND DEPOSITORS

We have good reasons for expecting this number by July 1, 1906. We are now carrying Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty, having gained One Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty since January 1, 1905. With capital, surplus and profits of more than Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, individual deposits hovering about the Two and a Quarter Million Mark, showing an increase of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars in twelve months, published high on the Roll of Honor in "The Financier," of New York, thus indicating in some degree the value of our institution, we feel that we can invite patronage with confidence. Our depositors include representatives of every class, from the thrifty street sweeper to the Great State of Georgia, emphasizing the fact that we are indeed the Bank of the People.

Conservative Reciprocal Views of : : : : MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS Are Met By Us in a Liberal Manner : :

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With One Dollar, interest allowed at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, compounded semi-annually. Give yourself or some loved one a New Year's present of an account with us. We promise to do great good with your money and our own, by keeping the Saving One smiling, the Business Man busy, and Factory Wheels humming.

You are cordially invited to be one of the Ten Thousand.

With good will for everybody, we are,

Faithfully yours,

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E. H. THORNTON, President. W. P. MANEY, Cashier. H. C. CALDWELL, Assistant Cashier.

STROHBAR CASE IS UP THIS WEEK

Former Railroad Agent To Be Tried by Judge Roan.

Unless The Atlanta News Litigation Should Develop New Features, Court Outlook for Week Is Dull—Grand Jury Will Meet Today.

Unless developments should arise in The Atlanta News case, the only matters of general public interest likely to arise at the court house during the week will be in the criminal branch of the superior court, which, with Judge Roan on the bench, will resume its session this morning.

The most important cases to be tried in that court, so far as public interest is concerned, are those against J. N. Strohbar, the former agent of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad at Gainesville, Fla., and the assault with intent to murder cases against Hun Brotherton and John Humphries.

Strohbar, it will be remembered, is accused of misappropriating about $20,000 belonging to his road. He was indicted in Atlanta on the charge of misappropriating about $1,800, which sum he is said to have realized by having two checks of the road, made payable to him as agent, cashed at a local bank. He is represented by Reuben Arnold.

Hun Brotherton, who is accused of assault with intent to murder Humphries, is said to have cut and stabbed the latter with a knife. He is represented by John W. Moore.

Humphries is under indictment on a similar charge, and witnesses before the grand jury are said to have testified that he was the aggressor, knocking Brotherton down with a billy before the latter drew the knife.

The grand jury will meet this morning in a specially called meeting to consider the accumulated business sent in by the various justice courts of the county.

Judge Pendleton will go on with his docket as usual. Judge Reid will do likewise, and Judge Calhoun, sitting as judge of the second division of the city court, will hear civil business. The February term of the criminal court of Atlanta, over which he presides, will begin one week from today.

CROWDED HOUSE HEARS SANBORN

The Grand Was Filled at Services Last Night.

Rev. Dr. Moore Sanborn last night addressed a congregation, many of whom had to stand, at the Grand opera house and held the interest of every hearer throughout one of the most eloquent and earnest sermons ever delivered from that platform. Dr. Sanborn's address was for the purpose of presenting the faith of Unitarianism and for the correcting of many mistaken impressions which have been prevalent regarding the beautiful beliefs of this denomination.

He used as his text Acts xvii, 22, "Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars hill and said, 'Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious.'" With this subject Rev. Dr. Sanborn exploited the narrowness and selfishness of denominationalism and such hypocrisy as belongs to the pretended, not real religion, rather than presenting the articles of Unitarianism. The meeting last night was the first of four addresses, the remaining to be given on the nights of the three next Sundays. If these meetings prove that there is sufficient inferest, they will be continued regularly in the future and if last night's congregation can be taken as a criterion, these meetings are certain to become a regular part of Sunday life in Atlanta.

Broad of shoulder, mind and religious thought, Rev. Dr. Sanborn's delivery suggested more the direct and pointed methods of the lawyer than that of the pulpit orator. While his address was interspersed with metaphor, simile and story, he did not fail to bring out his every thought in a pertinent and interesting way such as could not be mistaken on the part of his hearers who followed him from first to last. There was no "firstly, secondly nor lastly," but he spoke as a man having something to say, and this he said in so short a time that his final sentence seemed to both astonish and disappoint his hearers as was manifested by the many comments which followed the close of his address. His every word was for the faith which is the inspiration and force of both the soul and the universe and not in behalf of the creed which he so often showed marked only the narrowness and limitation on the part of those who preferred to hem and bind their belief in this way.

Much of the address was in regard to religion, its true meaning, its interpretation, its definition and its misinterpretation on the part of many. Worship, he stated, was only the voice of religion, not religion itself, and was not to be so confounded. For centuries men had been building their creeds, but religion meant far more than creed. Creed, he deemed only the skeleton of religion, and like so many skletons in every day life, it were best kept concealed until after death.

The speaker defined religion as the existing relationship between the spiritual of the soul and the universe. He urged all of his hearers to accept no small, no selfish, no narrow definition of religion, but to look both within and without for the truest expression. It was the oldest thing in the world next to God. It was for all creatures, and all creatures possessed it. No matter what name might be used nor what power it might be attributed, no matter whether pagan or whatever pretense, this divine power dwelt within each and every soul and must always at some time be fanned into flame as the proof of a real and existing God whether this proof was admitted or not.

Rev. Dr. Sanborn brought his address to a close by appealing to all of his many hearers to believe tremendously both in God and themselves for the very many reasons that were to be found on every side, but most of all because God was a part and power of every one of those whom He had created.

BUSTER AND TIGE GET LOST, WANDER ALL NIGHT IN WOODS AND FINALLY ARE RESCUED

Resolved, That this Robinson Crusoe business isn't what it's cracked up to be in the story books, and that I'll take the railroad train the next time I go to Chamblee. It's a long lane that has no turning, but the one I took was long, and didn't do anything but turn. A little chap can stir up much excitement, but I ain't going to do it any more.

Picture One.

Little Henry Grady Kilpatrick, aged 7, with his trusty pup, Tige, and an airgun, leaves his home near Bull Sluice to go hunting. He promises his mother he won't go far and won't be gone very long. This is 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Picture Two.

Buster and Tige reach the woods. "Let's play I'm Robinson Crusoe and you're Friday," suggests Henry to Tige. Tige agrees, and they go off to look for the savages. This is 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Picture Three.

Buster finds a footprint in the sand. He flees in feigned fear. Ditto, Tige. "Gee, it's fun to play like you're scared when you ain't," says Buster. This is 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Picture Four.

Buster tires of playing and starts home. So does Tige. This is 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

Picture Five.

Buster and Tige walk and walk and walk. Buster cries a little and Tige sheds a sympathetic tear. Meanwhile they keep walking. It is 7 o'clock Saturday evening; incidentally very dark.

Picture Six.

Buster and Tige keep walking. It gets darker and darker. It's now 9 o'clock Saturday night.

Picture Seven.

Buster's father, Will Kilpatrick, who is a lineman at Bull Sluice, spreads the alarm and gathers the entire neighborhood to search for his boy. They scour the woods. Meanwhile, Buster is still walking and walking and crying just a little bit.

Picture Eight.

A small party of the searchers finds Buster and Tige near Chamblee, in Gwinnett county, 10 miles from his home. A gun is fired and the small army of more than 100 searchers is notified that the lost is found. And Buster, worn out, too tired even to cry, too hungry to eat, along with the faithful Tige, is taken back to his weeping mother. It's now 7 o'clock Sunday morning.

Buster will tell you there was nothing comic about this series.

HIGHWAYMAN'S KICK BREAKS PENNILESS OLD NEGROE'S LEG

EBEN JOHNSON, an old negro man, had the misfortune Saturday night to meet up with about the meanest highwayman on record. When the footpad held up the old negro and found that he had no money, he broke Eben's leg with a vicious kick.

Eben Johnson is one of the old "before the war" negroes, and still calls white folks "massa" and "missus." He works hard all week and goes home late Saturday night to rest after his toil. Saturday night, when he reached the corner of Piedmont and Inman avenues, at about 8:30 o'clock, he saw a negro man waiting ahead of him, and in a dark place. Just as Eben passed the negro, the latter struck the old man a blow with a stick and knocked him down.

As the old negro lay stunned and prostrate, the highwayman went through his pockets. He found, after a long and careful search, only a piece of plug tobacco and a broken pocketknife.

With an oath of disgust, the footpad jumped to his feet. Then he changed his mind, and, with another terrible oath, he exclaimed:

"I believe I will take your tobacco and knife just for spite."

Eben begged for his knife, as he had had it ever since war times, and it was a cherished treasure.

But the highwayman put knife and tobacco into his pocket.

Then he gave the prostrate old man a kick on the shin and the blow broke old Eben's leg.

Eben called for help after the footpad was gone, and people living in the neighborhood went to his assistance. The police were notified, and the old negro was sent to the hospital.

GEORGIA'S BOOM BOOSTED BY LAND AGENT STEWART

LAND AND INDUSTRIAL AGENT STEWART, of the Southern railway, has made a report for the condition of affairs, agricultural, horticultural, industrial and commercial, in Georgia for 1905, together with the tremendous advances which have been made in every line that is at once pertinently interesting and important. As his work carries him to all parts of the state and as he has had experience in making his observations count for much more than mere impressions, he is in a position to talk with authority on such matters. Nor are his views of Georgia from the viewpoint of the car window. They are the views of one who stays long in one place and during his entire stay talks with the farmer, the merchant, the tradesman and the professional man, and gets down to the working details and the practical conditions which exist in every section.

Mr. Stewart is withal modest as to his own accomplishments, as modest as he is enthusiastic regarding the wonderful natural resources of the great Georgia of the present and the Greater Georgia of the immediate future. Yet while he is enthusiastic, he does not permit this enthusiasm to get the better of his good judgment, but as a careful student is inclined to be conventional rather than optimistic, which only adds weight to his every observation.

"The wonderful amount of building which is going on in all parts of Georgia at this time and which has been going on for the past year," he began, "is one of the greatest proofs of the prosperity of the state. Farmers have been building new homes, new ware houses and new barns as never before within my experience.

"New settlements have sprung up where before there was nothing more than mere cross roads, and in some instances not that. There are many little villages, particularly in south Georgia, which prove this statement, and they are still growing rapidly. More people are coming into the state every day. Of course, labor is still one of the vital questions which Georgians have to confront and there are opportunities and plenty of room for thousands more to hurry into this state and get in on the ground floor of this present prosperity, which is neither ephemeral nor temporary. In Georgia cities this same activity in building has been true and Atlanta's sister cities have been growing wonderfully. Counties have been building new homes of an official or semi-official nature in their county sites, and many municipal buildings have also been erected. These buildings mark the commercial temperatures throughout the state in a practical way that even the most pessimistic must admit. But I doubt if there are any pessimists, any real ones I mean, in Georgia. There is neither room nor reason for their coming or staying here.

"One of the most striking characteristics of the past year has been the way southern farmers have gone in for intensified and diversified farming. Georgia farmers have been buying the latest and most improved machinery and at the same time applying scientific and modern methods of farming, fruit growing, poultry and stock raising.

"Young farmers who have returned from colleges devoted to just these subjects and older farmers who have been studying and experimenting are revolutionizing all of the old methods and theories. I have found that much attention is being given to poultry and stock. Chickens are receiving the serious and careful attention which they deserve for this industry has brought in a tremendous increase in revenue over previous years. Those who have had stock and poultry are improving their breeds and building such houses as make possible the all round-the-year crop of eggs and chickens for which there is always a constant and profitable demand.

"Every year finds Georgia adding to its great fruit reputation, and also to its orchards. While peaches will always be the great crop, the cultivation of other fruits is growing amazingly. Down in south Georgia the growing of pecans and figs has found a new impetus and that the experiments have proved successful is shown in that those who have made them are planting many new trees. They are also drying and shipping figs in a way that promises much in this line for Georgia.

"In the same way acres and acres are being put in gardens and green truck farms. These have not only proved very profitable, but they also bring in ready money all through the year. The market is also constantly growing, and through the winter, thanks to the invasion of the millionaire immigrants who come as tourists, fancy prices for the choicest varieties prevail.

"Besides this, farmers are raising corn and grain and hay for home consumption, which means that they do not have to pay out money for such necessities and the saving to the state is enormous. This not only provides for the cutting down of the cotton acreage but is profitable in itself and much of the fertilizer shipped is being used for other crops than cotton alone. Tobacco is also interesting very many and experiments have been made which seem to prove that the cultivation of the best grades is possible in other counties than Decatur, where the finest grades for wrappers bring $4 per pound.

"But there are so many, so very many new industries being introduced and so very many of the old pursuits being enlarged, improved and made more profitable in Georgia, that there is almost no such thing as making a list of half of them. But the best part about all of the crops and enterprises in Georgia, or so nearly all of them that the few others don't care is that the profits are not confined to the few but are the share of the many and the Empire State of the South today is happier and for the best reasons than ever before or certainly at any time within my experience."

LARGE ORCHARD IN WARE COUNTY

Farm at Watertown To Be Planted in Peach Trees.

Waycross Ga., January 28.—(Special.) Ware county will soon claim the distinction of having one of the largest peach orchards in the state. The big Folks farm at Waltertown, near this city, is to be turned almost entirely into a peach orchard. Dr. Folks has sold half interest in the place to W. F., A. W. and G. A. Moore, of Marietta, and 1,000 acres in one body is being planted in peaches of a fine variety. While it is hardly possible to complete the setting out of the entire farm this year, at least 75,000 trees will be planted within the next two months. In and around Waltertown last year Dr. Folks planted about 60,000 trees, covering about 300 acres. Another fruit which will be cultivated extensively at Waltertown will be the plum, and arrangements are being made to plant an orchard containing 20,000 plum trees. Up to a few years ago peach orchards were very unsuccessful in Ware county, but the operation of improved measures of spraying has proved that this fruit can be grown as successfully here as in the more northerly parts of the state.

MANY ATTENDED MASS MEETING

People's Tabernacle Filled with Whites and Colored.

Short Talks Made by Dr. C. E. Dowman, Hon. Hugh T. Inman and Dr. J. W. Lee at Benefit for Morris Brown College.

More than 3,000 white and colored persons assembled at the People's tabernacle, colored, on Yonge street, yesterday afternoon to attend the mass meeting for the benefit of the industrial department of the Morris Brown college, at which several prominent Atlantans spoke.

E. H. Thornton acted as chairman of the meeting and among the speakers were Dr. C. E. Dowman, pastor of the First Methodist church; Hugh T. Inman, Dr. J. W. Lee, pastor of the Trinity Methodist church; Rev. R. H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational church, colored; Rev. I. N. Ross, pastor of the Big Bethel church, colored, and Bishop H. M. Turner, of the African Methodist church.

The addresses were all along educational lines and frequent reference was made to the labor problems now confronting the south.

Dr. Dowman, in the course of his remarks, said that there was nothing to be feared from the right kind of education of the negro. The danger, he said, lay in a partial education in which morality and religion were neglected. Such partial education, the speaker said, sometimes made the negro feel that he was too good to serve as a domestic or a laborer, and yet did not fit him for anything higher than that.

He declared that any service that supplied a want of human life was honorable, whether it was as a cook in the kitchen or a bootblack, provided the work was done to the best of the worker's ability.

Dr. Lee declared that the negro was better off in the south.

"Here," said Dr. Lee, "he has industrial opportunities that he cannot get in the north. On the other hand, in the north he has privileges in theaters, street cars and restaurants that he cannot get here. But it seems to me anybody is better off where he has the best chance to earn a living."

Mr. Inman, when called on, said that he was not a speaker and that the would deliver an address was more of a joke than anything else. But, he said, he was always in favor of any movement for good among either white or colored people, and so he was present.

Rev. R. H. Proctor said that the white and negro races should aid each other as a man's right hand aids his left hand.

Dr. Ross, of Big Bethel church, said that education and the daily application of a Christly spirit in race relations would solve the problem.

An admission fee of 10 cents was charged at the door. In addition to the admission fee a collection amounting to $105 was taken up and a number of subscriptions to the Morris Brown industrial department were read by Chairman Thornton. The list of subscriptions was as follows:

Captain W. H. Harrison, Franklin Printing Company	$100
Hon. John H. Converse, president Baldwin Locomotive Works	50
King Hardware Company	25
Stocks Coal Company, by F. M. Stocks	25
H. L. McKee	25
W. T. Gentry	25
W. L. Traylham	20
Randall Brothers	15
Daniel Shoe Store	
Burton Smith	10
Chief W. R. Joyner	10
Hon. E. V. Carter	10
Captain C. L. Anderson	10
Foote & Davies Company	10
A. P. Steward	10
Judge R. T. Dorsey	10
Walter J. Wood	10
H. A. Rucker	5
Mack D. Wilson	5
E. H. Thornton	10
South Atlanta Land Company	5
Phillips & Crew	5
B. J. Davis, Editor of Independent	2
Dr. P. G. Simmons	3
Willis Murphy & Son	2
Hugh T. Inman	25
David Howard	10

POLICE INVADE WALLACE HOME

He and His Housekeeper Are Held at Police Barracks.

The police invaded the home of J. W. Wallace, at 210 Mangum street, last night and arrested him and his housekeeper, Mrs. Gussie Pate. They were taken to the police barracks and locked up.

A pathetic feature of the affair was the taking of Wallace's little girl to the police barracks. She is a pretty child about 6 years of age. She could not be left at home alone and she had to go to the barracks with her father. The police matron took cahrge of the little girl. As the turnkey led Wallace off to a cell the child wept and cried out:

"I want to go with my papa."

Officers Dorsett and Branan, who made the cases, state that Wallace's mother in law is the complainant. They were informed that Mrs. Wallace left her husband some time ago, alleging cruel treatment. Later Mrs. Pace moved into Wallace's home, where she was installed as housekeeper.

Mrs. Pate wept hysterically at the barracks. She said between her sobs:

"I am a poor deserted wife, trying to make an honest living. Mr. Wallace wanted a house keeper and some one to take care of his little girl. He offered me a home and good wages and I accepted the position. Here I am tonight disgraced and in prison. Oh, it is just too terrible to think about."

Mrs. Pate has been arrested before. She is separated from her husband and has, it is said, two little children in a charitable institution.

Atlantans in Pulpits.

Columbus, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) Two Columbus pulpits were filled today by Atlantans, Rev. A. T. Spalding preaching at the Rose Hill Baptist church and Rev. John R. Jester at the First Baptist church. It is a coincidence that both those churches are without pastors for the present.

NEW UNDERPASS PLANS ARE DRAWN

Boulevard Structure Will Be Intricate Piece of Engineering.

Bids for Both the Boulevard Underpass and the Washington Street Viaduct Will Probably Be Opened at City Hall This Week.

Plans for the Boulevard underpass have been decided upon and the detailed drawings have been made by Captain R. M. Clayton, chief engineer of the city. Bids for underpass and the Washington street viaduct will probably be opened during the early part of this week by the bridge committee, of which Alderman Holland is chairman, and Captain Clayton.

In building the Boulevard underpass the present grade of Decatur street will not be disturbed. Neither will the grade of the railroad tracks be changed. At the south curb line of Decatur street, where it intersects with the railroad tracks an excavation of 16 feet will be made. This will be 20 feet wide. The entrances for vehicles to the underpass will be on Decatur street located 350 feet east of Boulevard and 350 feet west of Boulevard. The entrances will be 20 feet wide and will descend at a little less than 5 per cent grades with a uniform width of 20 feet to the mouth of the underpass.

The clearance in the underpass will be 16 feet. The sidewalks will be each 9 feet in width and the roadway will be 32 feet in width, making 50 feet the distance between the two walls.

The south entrance will be easily built, as there is a sharp descent in the street and it is easy to connect with the grade.

The steps for pedestrians will be directly at Boulevard. The bottom will be at the mouth of the underpass. Halfway up there will be a landing and the steps will divide and continue on either hand to the level of Decatur street.

The Boulevard underpass will be one of the most intricate pieces of engineering construction in Atlanta, and will be both ornamental and useful to the residents of the eastern section of the city.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the Atlanta, Ga., postoffice and stations thereof for the week ended January 20, 1905. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised," and give date. One cent must be paid on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Marion Allen, Miss Laura Allen, Mrs Kate Arnold, Mrs Maggie Anderson, Mrs Lid Alton, Mrs E Y Awtrey, Mrs William Atkins, Mrs William M Allison.

B—Miss Bessie Bowers, Miss Mary Batson, Miss Rachael Bryant, Miss May Briggs, Miss Carrie Burdett, Miss Mollie Brandon, Miss Bessie C Baker, Miss Nannie Bankston, Mrs Lillian Baker, Mrs Minnie Bearton, Mrs Sallie Bishop, Mrs Texas Bryson (2), Mary C Bell, Mrs Susie Berfort, Mrs Bertha Bryant, Mrs Emma Batten.

C—Miss Mary Cheney, Miss Emma Carson, Miss Martha Courfield, Miss Ida Collier, Mrs Jennie Clay, Mrs Hattie Carter, Miss Ella Cargo, Miss Violet Clark, Miss Sallie Chester, Miss Aisle Cox, Miss LaPearl Colquitt, Mrs. Joseph E Cross, Mrs Annie Chaffee, Mrs Eda Crawford, Mrs G T Conners, Mrs W T Caldwell, Mrs W J Bennett, Mrs Coar Colson, Mrs J L Cruse, Mrs G A Cheerhilie, Mrs Mary Canty, Mrs M J Cottrell.

D—Miss Violet Durden, Miss Lula Durden, Miss Belle Dunnell, Miss Beatrice Douglass, Miss Sarah Davenport, Callie Darton, Mrs Simon M Dolan, Mrs T F Doucette, Mrs J F Donance, Mrs Lucy Davis, Mrs L E Dupin.

E—Miss Susie Edwards, Miss Lillian Eskridge, Miss Sallie Elliott, Mrs Annie Ecersy.

F—Miss Mary Fehnman, Mattie Fuguson, Mrs Martha Ferrell, Mrs Edith Ferguson, Mrs L L Fields.

G—Mrs W Gicett, Miss Lella Giles, Miss Sallie Green, Dessa Griffin, Miss Gracey Gates, Mrs S E Goddard, Mrs Eugene Green, Mrs Zula Golet, Ida Gibson.

H—Miss Susie Howell, Miss Ada Harris, Miss Daisy Hamm, Miss Angie Harding, Miss Mary R Hoch, Miss Rurie Haney, Miss Mattie Bell Harp, Miss Ella Harvey, Mrs S K Hicks, Mrs Sallie Haynes, Mrs Jennie Harris, Mrs M A Hansford, Mrs Hattie Harris, Mrs Lela Hewell, Mrs Carrie Hamilton.

J—Miss Leona Johnson, Miss Mamie Jackson, Miss Odella Jackson, Miss Sarah Johnston, Miss Nettie Jordan, Miss Ola Jenkins, Miss Carrie Jackson, Miss Virginia Johnson, Miss Mary Emma Jones.

K—Miss Beulah Kinbrew, Gussie Kenery, Mrs John Kerr, Mrs Sarah Kendy.

L—Miss Geneva Locket, Miss Ida B Lee, Miss Mary Lendon, Miss Rachael Leek, Miss Annie Liggins, Mrs Iherie Leary, Mrs Pearl Linsell, C W Lyde, Mrs Mollie Lewis.

M—Miss Azile Maxwell, Miss Agnes McCann, Miss Lula Moore, Mrs Arthur Meyers, Mrs Isabella Moon, Mrs Lucy Mills, Miss Ada Martin, Miss R Lee Massey, Miss Sarah J McGhee, Miss Pllor Mary, Miss Hattie Meredith, Miss Helen Miller, Miss Leona Miller, Miss Mary Monroe, Miss Mildred Moore, Miss Julia Manseer, Miss Zula Malone, Miss Laura McAfford, Mrs M V Martin, Mrs W A Martin, Mrs W H Morrison, Mrs S R Mayfield, Mrs Phil Mandre, Mrs Ola MacMonder.

N—Miss J C Nelson, Mrs R W Nelson.

O—Miss Georgia Owens, Miss Bertha Obey.

P—Miss Mertice Powers, Miss Lucile Parrish, Miss Callie Proctor, Miss Carrie Powell, Mrs A J Putnam, Mrs Lou Patterson, Mrs M Philips, Mrs I W Pattillo, Mrs D M Pate, Mrs Emily Pinar, Mrs Mattie Plumm, Mrs M W Pou.

R—Miss Katherine Raymer, Miss Mary Reid, Miss Mattie Reed (2), Miss Cordia Reed, Rachael Ray, Mrs Mary W Roberts, Mrs Sanford B Ricolay, Mrs Mollie Roller, Lizzie Neal Rogers.

S—Miss Lula Smith, Miss Sofie Smith, Miss Emma Smith, Miss Hallie A Smith, Miss Mamie Smith, Miss Mattie Sweeter, Miss Samantha Smith, Miss Minnie Stone, Mary Steele, Mrs. Simmons, Mrs. T D Smith, Mrs M Strubel, Mrs Eula Stride, Mrs Cora Simon, Mrs Annie M Smith, Mrs Stella Smith, Mrs Louise Sims, Mrs D E Stowe.

T—Miss Agnes Thompson, C P Thompson, Nellie Tompkins, Mrs Carrie Terrell, Mrs Monday Teasley, Mrs Harriet Thomas, Mrs D Travis.

U—Mrs Sallie Upton.

V—Miss Birdie Vaughn, Mrs Celia Vincent.

W—Miss S L World, Miss Willie Wright, Miss Lucy A Wright, Miss Alena Wheelbuck, Miss Daisy Williams, Miss Carrie Worldley, Miss Bettie White, Mrs Pauline Wilson, Mrs Clara Willis, Mrs. Wooley, Mrs Eliza W Wood, Mrs Monroe Waugh, Mrs Matilda Walker, Mrs J B Wilson, Mrs N C Williams.

MEN'S LIST.

A—Dr Ainman, Judge J W Aiken, Wood Allison, C E Andrews, Casanova Alberto, R B Adams, W F Avery, James Allen, Jennings Agent.

B—Arthur Benton, Aquilla Baker, R E Bridges, Wesley J Blutchington, B F Brown, Walter Barton, J H Bugg, W L Bridges, Belva Bellinl, E M Britt, L Beatty, Malcolm Bruce, C W Brannon, L G Blau, Johnnie Branan, Capt A B Brown, Bill Bugger, Andrew E Bart, James Brown, Lewis Bates, Willie Bell, J R Benson, B F Book, J O Beith, A H Booker, John Brown, George Burke, George Blake, A D Brooks, Rev W H Brown, T D Bronson, Eps H Brown, Frank Bond.

C—Dr J L Calhoun, D C Campbell, Clarence Convin, Clarence D Carson, Herbert E. Coombs, Roy Calvin, E W Calloway, Fred Casper, John Choom, Fred B Cushing, Roy Cantrell, J M Chapman, Jake Crawford, James Chatman, F A Canwell, L B Colbert, W C Cooper, H M Campbell, Lawrence Collier, Regis Chester.

D—William Dukes, John Dranks, Jack Dolles, William L Draper, W G Daniel, Wyatt Davis, W H Dearen, W M Daniel, S J Drawdy, Spencer Daniel, W R Drawes, John Davoll, James Davis, R L Dodd, Arthur Donnelly, I K Davis.

E—J T Engosh, Paris Eaker, Irone Evans, Eugene Eggart, E P Edwards, Joe Edmondson.

F—Frank Favenorck, Daniel Finetto, L R Fitzgerald, Nawman Fitzgerald, R A Fillman, Bowden Francis.

G—F C Gaston, F Gay, Henry Gooden; John Glover, Harvey Grubbs, J H Gray, J L Grand, Cliff Gilbert, J W Glare, Joseph Graydon, James Goss, John Gresham, W G Gilly, John Grisham.

H—G F Hasty, George A Humphrey, Charles W Hargrove, M A Hester, W D Hardaway, V O Hess, Jake Hamilton, G C Hendrey, George Hudson, Gus Haley, Will Hawkins, Henry Hardy, John P Huguely, J Hutcheon, W J Hipolite, Wylie Ham, W H Horton, Henry Hawkins, W S Howell, Albert Hendricks, C D Hammond, F F Hillwell, Ed Henry, D P Hill, Joseph W Hall, Roy Hightower, W R Hewlette, M R Hump, Roy Herren, F H Hanson.

I—Herbert Isom, Ossie Ison, J T Ivey, H W Ivey.

J—T W Jordan, Sam Johnson, M C Jordan, Mike Jones, Lewis Jackson, Jas Joyner, James Jones, James Jackson, Robert Jurden, Chas E Jones, Amos Jackson, Boo Jones, Henry Jones, Edgar Jones, Henry Jones.

K—Tobe Kelley, Dr R P King, F L Kirby, N G Kern, Joe King, Charlie King, F E Koger, Chas King, Jno D King.

L—J E Lockhart, Oscar B Lee, James Loryde, A D Lindbum, Edgar Lovett, Dr T M Lloper.

M—Foreman Marles, Leonard Morgan, John H Mobley, S J McPherson, I Myers, J A Maldup, L T McCall, John Mitchell, Wm Milver, Earl Minton, John Maddox, D W McElroy, Raleigh Mitchell, Robt Mack (2), Will Magill, Dr Jas D Maugh, J G Matthews, Henry McConnors, M M McClellan, Eddie McPherson, M McGorty, Jeff Mullens, V J Mallard, Rufus Morris, James Moon, G W Myers, Wm McGhee, Albert Major, D M Mitchell, Mr Minter, Dr R O Montgomery, Dr Mann.

N—J H Nichols, J N Newsome, L O Nash, Dr M L Num (2), A B North, Jr.

O—Lucas Oliver, Chas M Ottley.

P—Willie Pace, Earn Palmer, J W Philips, A C Patterson, James Pogt, Orus C Pinson, Geo Perdue, R J Perryman, Edmond Parks, Wade Putnam, Charles Patterson, John Porter, Capil Podner, W P Pruitt, W E Pearson, A C Patterson.

R—George Ragesdale, Leonard Ross, Emmett Rodgers, H N Ray, Herbert A Rodgers, Walter Rowland, Willie Rogers, Lewis Reese, Will Ross, Noah Reynolds, R H Rivers, W L Rogers, S C Rucker, Ed Ralonal.

S—J C Sisk, W D Spalding, W M Smith, Leo H Shank P N Scott, Geo C Spencer, Herbert Smith (2), Wm Spencer, W H Sisk, I Stokes, J D Smith, W H Statham, W E Sisk, Dr C A Stiles, E M Smith, Charley Sanelers, C L Smith (3), P E Stratkin, W H Satch.

T—Yancey Tolbert, Chas Taylor, Jim Thomas, Mat Tavers, Rollin Taylor, J E Touchton, G W Threatt, Geo W Truitt, Elijah Thomas, Troy Cleon Turren, G S Tennant.

U—Jas T Upshaw.

V—Louis Vance, Ephraim Valls.

W—Mr Winderhaust, Mr and Mrs Williams, James Willems, J D Williams, Burke Whitehead, W A Wilson, C C Wood, Harry L Woods, Rev G W Williams, W B Wilson, Willis Wheat, T M Word, Mark Wardy, Lige Williams, Virgil Wilson, Jacob Wildberger, J S Whitman, Jen Williams, W H Wade, Billie Wilson.

Y—J H Young, W L Young.

Miscellaneous.

Atlanta Student's Publishing Co (2), Creditor's Mercantile Agency, Patton & Gibson, Southern Sun, New Favorite Range Co, Atlanta Squab Co, Standard Advertising Co, Meadison Mfg Co, Mess Muntis & Chesne, The Linen Store, Mutual Home Co, Crystal Optical Co, Harmony Co, Carrol & Morgan, Star Furn Co, Warg & Co, Union Paper Co, Clark Pub Co, Potant Paint Co, Jewel Bag Co, Atlanta Institute, Atlanta Wall Paper Co, Natl Automatic Advt Co.

Stations

STATION A, ATLANTA.
Located near corner Gordon and Lee streets, West End.
LADIES' LIST.
Miss Scottie Casley, Mrs W H Osburn, Miss Eva Wright.
MEN'S LIST.
F B Carithers.

EDGEWOOD STATION, ATLANTA, GA. Located corner Decatur road and Maysons crossing.
MEN'S LIST.
M Haires.

FORT McPHERSON STATION, ATLANTA, GA. Located directly opposite to entrance to Fort McPherson.
LADIES' LIST.
Miss Bertha Rowan, Miss Ellen Whited.
MEN'S LIST.
Wm A Carlisle, Capt Hight.

SOUTH ATLANTA STATION, ATLANTA, GA. Located near junction of Jonesboro and McDonough roads.
LADIES' LIST.
Miss Frances Lankford.
MEN'S LIST.
Joab Bentley, J K Bryant.

WOODWARD STATION, ATLANTA, GA. Located at 808 Marietta street.
LADIES' LIST.
Miss Epple Mann.
MEN'S LIST.
T R Adams, F H Reins, Joseph Walker.

To insure prompt delivery of your mail have same addressed to street and number, R. F. D. number, or station.

E. F. BLODGETT,
Postmaster.
J. F. CHIBADEAU,
Superintendent of Delivery.

LEGAL NOTICE TO USERS OF CASH REGISTERS.

Users of cash registers will take notice that the undersigned are the owners of letters patent numbers 805,224, 810,376 and 810,377, under which, with other patents, the Hallwood Cash Registers are manufactured and sold, and we are advised by our patent attorneys and experts that these patents are infringed by registers manufactured by the National Cash Register Company, including especially all multiple adding key lever machines (commonly designated as the double 35 type) and all crank-operated machines. As users of infringing devices are equally liable with the manufacturer, they are accordingly notified that the continued use of such registers will render them liable to suits for injunction and damages.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGISTER CO.
Columbus, Ohio, January 20, 1906.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

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24½ Whitehall St. Phone 1708. Lady Attendant.

DR. E. G. GRIFFIN'S GATE CITY DENTAL ROOMS 24½ WHITEHALL

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending December 31, 1905, of the condition of the

Westchester Fire Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK,

Organized under the laws of the State of New York, made to the Governor of the State of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said State.
Principal office, 100 William St., New York.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

1. Whole amount of capital stock	$300,000 00	
2. Amount paid up in cash	300,000 00	300,000 00

II. ASSETS.

1. Market value of real estate owned by the company	$ 29,676 25	29,676 25
2. Loans on bonds and mortgage (duly recorded, and being first liens on the fee)		241,785 00
3. Stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company: Par value, $2,167,000; market value		3,286,750 00
4. Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgages) hypothecated with company as collateral security for cash loaned by the company, with the par and market value of the same and the amount loaned thereon		None
5. Cash in company's principal office	$ 3,247 66	
6. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank	163,420 92	
Total cash items (carried out)		166,668 58
9. Amount of interest actually due and accrued and unpaid		2,637 72
Interest due and accrued on bonds and stocks		20,375 00
Agents' balances in course of collection		305,589 88
Total assets of the company, actual cash market value		$4,053,482 43

III. LIABILITIES.

1. Losses due and unpaid	$ 55,153 37	
2. Gross losses in process of adjustment or in suspense, including all reported and supposed losses	126,686 11	
3. Losses resisted, including interest, cost and all other expenses thereon	17,770 00	
4. Total amount of claims for losses	199,609 48	
5. Deduct reinsurance thereon	18,468 04	
6. Net amount of unpaid losses (carried out)		181,141 44
10. The amount of reserve for reinsurance		1,829,452 62
11. All other claims against the company		35,670 87
12. Joint stock capital actually paid up in cash		300,000 00
13. Surplus beyond all liabilities		1,707,217 50
14. Total liabilities		$4,053,482 43

IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1905.

1. Amount of cash premiums received	$1,011,088 40
3. Received for interest	172,217 03
6. Total income actually received during the last six months in cash	$1,183,305 43

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1905.

1. Amount of losses paid		$367,848 18
2. Cash dividends actually paid		30,000 00
3. Amount of expenses paid, including fees, salaries and commissions to agents and officers of the company		213,550 41
4. Paid for state, national and local taxes in this and other states		13,508 25
5. All other payments and expenditures		168,760 07
Total expenditures during the last six months of the year in cash		$793,666 91
Greatest amount insured in any one risk	$ 100,000 00	
Total amount of insurance outstanding	341,722,830 00	

A copy of the Act of Incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Personally appeared before the undersigned George R. Crawford, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the President of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

GEORGE R. CRAWFORD,

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 25th day of January, 1906.
JOSEPH B. BRAMAN,
Commissioner of Deeds for Georgia in New York.

Name of State Agent—EDGAR DUNLAP.
Name of Agent at Atlanta—EDGAR DUNLAP.

ALL MANAGERS NOW SELECTED

Election of Zimmer at Little Rock Completes the List.

Mike Finn Is Scheduled To Appear in Nashville, Despite All the Talk to Effect That He Would Be with the Travelers.

Atlanta—Billy Smith.
Birmingham—Harry Vaughan.
Nashville—Mike Finn.
Montgomery—Ike Durrett.
Shreveport—Bobby Gilkes.
Little Rock—Chief Zimmer.
Memphis—Charlie Babb.
New Orleans—Charlie Frank.

The roster of Southern League baseball managers has been completed by the recent announcement of the signing of Chief Zimmer, for Little Rock, thus settling not only the Little Rock situation, but the Nashville one as well, since Mike Finn will now subside.

Little Rock will start out under the disadvantage of securing a manager at a late hour, but Zimmer has plenty of hustle, has kept good care of himself, and knows players and baseball.

Zimmer was, in his time, one of the best catchers in the country, working out for Cleveland and for Pittsburg. He was the backstop for old Zeke Wilson, who, for several years, came near leading the Southern League, winning over two-thirds of his games.

Zimmer is a good catcher, and will be able to do a big part of the work for Little Rock. He is said to be well fixed financially, and practically independent.

It is interesting to know just what positions the Southern League managers have played and can play in an emergency. Billy Smith, of Atlanta, was, years ago, an outfielder in the Southern League, before he started in as a manager. He is still a clever, experienced outfielder, who can hold his own with the best of them.

Harry Vaughan, of Birmingham, has been a first baseman for a number of years, but is now looking out for another man to cover that position, as he is getting stiffer, and is far from being as spry as in the olden days.

Mike Finn is a mystery. It has been so long since he played a game that everybody has forgotten just what position he played, if he ever indulged in baseball in any other than a managerial capacity.

Ike Durrett, of Montgomery, is an outfielder of some repute, and was once considered a heavy hitter. He was drafted by Toledo from the Montgomery team, and failed to set the woods afire in that section of the country. Coming back to Montgomery, he became manager when Lynch took leave, and he made good.

Bobby Gilkes was once a pitcher, and a good one, at that. He can play almost any position, from first base to pitching. He has possibly not entered the catching game, but could, doubtless, do so if the occasion required.

Charlie Babb, of Memphis, will play third base for his team. He has been an infielder for a number of years, and will, doubtless, remain so for some time to come. He played with Memphis when Charlie Frank had charge of the team, and since that time has been with Brooklyn.

Charlie Frank was once an outfielder, but is out of condition now, and might find it hard to get back into shape. He was a good hitter in those days, and considered an all around valuable man.

The chances are that Billy Smith, of Atlanta; Chief Zimmer, of Little Rock, and Charlie Babb, of Memphis, will be the only player-managers. Billy may not play. It all depends upon just how good the other men are.

TECH BEGINS PRACTICING.

Under Direction of Captain Day, Tech Candidates Have Started To Work in Gymnasium.

Under the direction of Captain Craig Day, the Tech baseball candidates have started to work in the Tech gymnasium, paying especial attention to batting practice.

Coach Heisman will not begin work with his men until Tuesday or Wednesday, but the Tech boys were anxious to get into condition for the season, and so anticipated his coming.

There are a number of old men back at Tech, and the new material is considered very good. Lafitte, who last year was one of the stars of the prep league, will be tried in the box, and Billy Wilson, captain of the Tech football team, intends to try for a position behind the bat.

REV. CRAWFORD JACKSON.

Atlantan Working for Reformatory in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., January 28.—(Special.)—Rev. Crawford Jackson, of Atlanta, addressed a large audience tonight in the interest of a reformatory school for wayward boys. The meeting was held at Court Street Methodist church and was presided over by Judge William H. Thomas, of the city court.

"A Man's a Man For a' That."

But if "a' that" is in the shape of a torpid liver then he is not much of a man when a clear head and steady eye is needed. These necessary adjuncts to successful business men are assured by the use of

Mozley's Lemon Elixir.

"One Dose Convinces."

SEVEN SUCCESSIVE SHOTS SECURED SEVEN TURKEYS

JACKSON, MISS., January 28.—(Special.)—Major Lamar Fontaine, Mississippi's most famous raconteur, the man whose actual hunting experiences exceed in realism the wildest dreams of Theodore Roosevelt, or the most thrilling encounters of Daniel Boone, is out with a new story.

A few days since Major Fontaine was on a turkey hunt in the delta. While passing through a swamp he spied the head of a fine turkey gobbler, protruding just above a large log. The bird stood erect and defiant and Major Fontaine took careful aim and fired. When the smoke drifted away the turkey's head was still erect and defiant.

"By Jove, I must be losing my eyesight," murmured the great hunter, and his mind flitted back in the reverie to the day when he could sever a No. 60 thread with a pistol ball at 100 yards.

Again taking aim, Major Fontaine fired at the haughty bird. Again the head remained erect above the log. A third shot, a fourth, fifth, sixth and even a seventh shot was fired, and when the smoke cleared from the succesisve volleys the turkey's head was plainly in evidence.

Investigation followed and Major Fontaine found seven dead turkeys behind the log, each with a bullet through the head. And the great hunter can't explain it.

SEC. FARREL NOTIFIES CLUBS OF THEIR CLASS

THERE are a good many people who are mystified by the statement that such an such a club is a member of the league which is in "class B," or in some other class named at random.

There are still other fans who are not quite certain of the different classes to which the many yeagues belong. This uncertainty has been increased somewhat by the recent change by which the Southern League was switched from class B to class A.

The following notification recently issued by Secretary Farrell to the different clubs in minor league baseball, notifying them of their classes and of the changes in drafting prices and conditions will be of interest:

"Auburn, N. Y., January 16.—To all Club Members of the National Association: The drafting section of the National agreement has been amended to read as follows:

"For each player selected from clubs in class A, $1,000; draft limited to one man from each club in class A. For each played selected from clubs in class B $750 (unlimited); clubs in class C $500 (unlimited); clubs in class D $300 (unlimited).

"The installment plan is abolished and the full draft payment is to be made at the time of selection. Members' classification follows:

CLASS A.
"American Association.
"Eastern League.
"Pacific Coast League.
"Western League.
"Southern League.

CLASS B.
"Connecticut League.
"New England League.
"Indiana, Iowa and Illinois League.
"Central League.
"Northwestern League.
"New York State League.

CLASS C.
"Western Association.
"Hudson River League.
"South Atlantic League.
"Texas League.
"South Texas League.
"Ohio and Pennsylvania League.

CLASS D.
"Kentucky-Illinois-Tennessee League.
"Interstate League.
"Kansas State League.
"North Texas League.
"Virginia League.
"Wisconsin Association.
"Cotton States League.
"Southwest Washington League.
"Iowa State League.
"Northern League.
"Copper Country Soo League.

"J. H. FARRELL, Secretary."

CLEMSON GETS GOOD SCHEDULE

John McMakin Will Coach The South Carolina Team.

Clemson College, S. C., January 27.—(Special.)—John W. McMakin, a former pitcher on Clemson's baseball team, and now with the Montgomery Southern League team, will coach the Clemson nine this year. That means that Clemson will have a good team.

Manager Roy Barksdale has arranged the following schedule:

March 24—Georgia Tech, in Atlanta.
March 31—University of Georgia, in Athens.
April 7—Furman, in Clemson.
April 12—Trinity, in Clemson.
April 14—Erskine (probably).
April 20—Mercer, in Macon.
April 21—Mercer, in Macon.
April 27—Furman, in Greenwood.
April 30—Georgia Tech, in Clemson.
May 4—Trinity, in Durham.
May 5—Trinity, in Winston-Salem.
May 9—Welsh Neck, in Clemson.
May 12—Wofford, in Clemson.
May 19—Newberry, in Clemson.

This is an excellent schedule for Clemson, and will put her on her mettle.

HAVE ELECTED OFFICERS.

Covington Baseball Fans Are Looking Forward to Opening of Season with Eagerness.

Covington, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) The people of this city are very much gratified over the outlook for another successful season of semi-professional baseball for Covington.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Covington Baseball Association officers were elected and plans for the season of 1906 outlined. George T. Smith, who successfully managed the affairs of the association during the last season, was reelected president, and C. S. Thompson was chosen secretary and treasurer, vice Charles G. Smith resigned. It was decided to put a fast team in the field at the beginning of the season.

The club did not clear any money last year, owing to the fact that it had to start at the bottom, having the ball ground to purchase and expensive improvements to make thereon, together with various other expenses incident to putting a team in the field for the first season. Covington can now boast of having one of the finest ball parks in the state. It is situated near the business center of the town, convenient to both railroad depots.

Despite the fact that it was handicapped in various ways, the club made a very creditable record during the season of 1905. Of the forty-one games played with Milledgeville, Eatonton, Monticello, Madison, Monroe, Oxford, Decatur, Atlanta, Winder and several other fast amateur teams, the Covington team won twenty-eight games. This was a splendid record, considering the fact that the team was composed largely of home talent and had no preliminary practice, having entered the field rather late in the season.

MAGOON COMES FROM PANAMA.

Governor Says Yellow Fever Has Been Stamped Out.

New York, January 28.—Among the passengers who arrived today on board the steamer Finance from Colon was Charles E. Magoon, governor of the Panama canal zone. When seen at quarantine this morning he said there had not been a case of yellow fever in Panama in 74 days. The health of the canal zone was excellent and work on the canal was progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. He said also that he would go at once to Washington.

On board the Finance was the body of Thomas Nast, former American consul, who died at Guayaquil.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

Hartwell, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) J. H. Howell, blacksmith, has filed a voluntary petition for bankruptcy. Mr Howell's liabilities are put at $3,000, and his assets $2,000.

COLUMBUS TEAM NOW CHAMPIONS

Defeated Victorious Auburn Basket Ball Squad Saturday Night.

Columbus, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) By defeating the Auburn team last night, the basket ball team of the Columbus Young Men's Christian Association became the champions of the south. Auburn recently defeated Tulane after that team had been victorious in games with Atlanta and Birmingham. Three of the Auburnites played with the Birmingham Athletic Club team on New Year's night, when the Yale basket ball team suffered its only setback in the south. Under these circumstances the Columbus team considers itself the southern champion in view of its victory over Auburn last night.

The game was played at the Young Men's Christian Association building in the presence of a large and interested crowd of spectators, and was fast and snappy throughout. At the end of the first half the score was 11 to 8 in favor of Auburn. Two minutes before the end of the second half the score was 16 to 12 in favor of the visitors, but in that short time the Columbus team turned the tide. Just at the last the chance came to Howell Peacock, of Columbus, to score a field goal, and he did so just in the nick of time.

The lineup was as follows:

Auburn—Jones, captain; Lacey, guard; Ware, center; Gibson, Wood, forward.

Columbus—G. Peacock, Massey, guard; Key, center; Kirven, captain, H. Peacock, forward.

POLO GAME IN BIRMINGHAM.

Atlanta Team Left City Last Night for Birmingham To Play Barons Tonight.

The Atlanta polo team left the city last night for Birmingham, where a game will be played with the Barons tonight, this contest being the opening event in that city.

The Birmingham manager was very anxious to make arrangements for two games, but the Atlanta players could not afford to remain away from home for so long a time.

Manager Anderson has scheduled two polo events for this week in Atlanta, one with Athens Wednesday and the other with Macon Friday night. The indoor baseball game between the Fifth regiment and Jordan's team has been postponed.

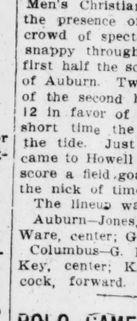
Hartwell Has Been Cut Off.

Hartwell, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) Hartwell has been cut off from the outside world for several days owing to a wreck which occurred just out of the city limits Wednesday, by which several cars were derailed entailing severe loss to the Hartwell Railway Company. For two days no trains were run between Hartwell and Bowersville. No one was injured. The mails were carried by private conveyance.

Court To Meet.

Columbus, Ga., January 28.—(Special.) Muscogee superior court will reconvene tomorrow morning. The week will be devoted to the trial of criminal business. The Buchanan murder case has been set for Thursday, February 1.

Jell-O Ice Cream Powder



2 Packages make a Gallon Cost 25 Cents

Can be made in 10 minutes, saving time and money, and it's always good. No cooking, heating or fussing. Four kinds: Vanilla, Chocolate, Strawberry and Unflavored.

If your grocer hasn't it, send his name and 25c. to us and two packages and our illustrated recipe book will be mailed you.

The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

TWO TO CONTEST FOR SPEED KING

Marriott and Chevrolet Will Pull Off Race Today.

Ormond-Daytona Beach, Fla., January 28.—The only event of great interest that remains to be run in the automobile tournament is the two-miles-a-minute speed trial for the trophy and title of speed king. Weather permitting, this event will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Daytona end of the course. The competitors for the prize and the title have narrowed down to Marriott and Chevrolet, representing respectively America and France and steam and gasoline power. There was talk today of a protest by the steamer's owner against the gasoline car, but it came to nothing, and the race will be run. Clifford Earp may enter to make things lively.

The steamer has been patched up, and was out on the beach this afternoon for a trial spin. The thirty mile race and fifteen mile race are scheduled for 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, and in the afternoon it is hoped that besides the speed king race, there will be run three ten-mile events, and one-mile race for middleweights gasoline cars. The races will probably conclude tomorrow, at all events.

THEATERS.

The Grand.

B. C. Whitney's effervescent musical comedy, "The Isle of Spice," will be the magnet to draw theatergoers to the Grand tonight and Tuesday matinee and night.

A St. Louis critic in writing of the "Isle of Spice," when it appeared there last season at the Century theater, said: "Not since 'Mr. Bluebeard' was here have we had as fine a bevy of girls as seen in the 'Isle of Spice.' They are all spice, ginger, grace, life and pretty enough to be stolen."

While Leslie Leigh sings "Peggy Brady" in the second act, the pony ballet parades the stage in a series of formations that arouse the audience to exhilarating enthusiasm; again in the first act, when Herbert Cawthorne sings "The Goo-Goo Man," these pretty girls come out and do a bit of daintiness that fires the audience with more of that enthusiasm, which is always in store if the people on the stage are clever enough to arouse it. The principals of the cast include such well-known people as Sam Mylie, Harry Watson, Herbert Cawthorne, Leslie Leigh, Susie Forrester and others.

The production comes here under the management of E. C. Whitney, and this alone should be a character of guarantee of a first-class performance, as he is recognized for having only the best. The company is a large one, comprising seventy people, and will be seen here for the first time at the Grand tonight.

The sale of seats for William H. Crane's engagement at the Grand Wednesday and Thursday begins this morning. The actor is to present his new play, "The American Lord," and unusual interest has been awakened in his appearance here, owing to the good reports which have preceded him as to the merits of his play. If report is on its good behavior, the play is one of the most satisfying that has been produced this season. At all events, the comedian is credited with having found it immensely popular wherever he has given it. The play is essentially American in spirit, even though some of its scenes and characters are English. The character played by Mr. Crane is that of John Breuster, who when first seen, is the owner of a hotel in Dakota. Breuster knows little about his ancestors, and has probably devoted a precious small amount of time to ever thinking about them. He loves the west and is typical of the country. He hates snobbishness, affectation and the empty titles of the old world. He would no more think of allowing his little girl to marry a lord, a duke or "one of those things," if she had the opportunity, than he would think of attempting to fly to the moon. And yet the time does come when such a condition confronts him, when the son of a lord asks for the hand of his daughter. And if matters are not bad enough to this sturdy American's way of thinking, he is proved to be the lineal descendant of an English lord and heir to vast estates. Can you imagine this type of American, and particularly as he will be played by Mr. Crane, as a lord? The idea is certainly very humorous, and it is easy to believe that the play is rich in humorous complications.

An untold anecdote has just come to light, brought across the seas by an English officer who was present on the historic occasion when Sousa and his band gave their famous concert before King Edward and his court at Windsor castle. As the newspapers reported at the time, his majesty was delighted with each and every number, and when the chance for "request encores" came, he showed a surprising knowledge of the cakewalk, and coon song repertoire. At the conclusion of the concert, King Edward personally complimented Sousa most warmly, and said: "It is perfectly astounding how much you get out of your men. Such nerve and energy! I've never heard anything like it. How do you manage to do it, Mr. Sousa?" "Ah, your majesty," answered the composer-conductor quietly, "it is an American band, you see." King Edward appreciates a clever reply, and smiling understandingly, he linked his arm in Sousa's and with him led the way to the supper room.

The Bijou.

Hanlon's "Fantasma" will be this week's offering at the Bijou. The word Hanlon immediately suggests to the lover of pantomime the jolly face loved by children of all ages, the painted clown, for the Hanlons of "Fantasma" fame were the original clowns of this country. The merry clown, Pico, in their new "Fantasma," is this year played by Fred Hanlon, upon whose shoulders has fallen the traditional mantle of his father, for he is the son of one of the three Brothers Hanlon, and although a very young man, is a gifted and clever pantomimist.

William and Edward Hanlon, in addition to having been at one time among the great pantomimic clowns of the world, are also the originators of all the tricks and mechanical effects used in their justly famed productions. This year they have surpassed themselves in producing an entirely new and up-to-date "Fantasma." In this fairylike spectacle will be seen the culmination of all their many and varied mechanical triumphs. Edward travels with the company and personally supervises the production.

Star Theater.

Tonight Miss Helen May Butler will present to the people of Atlanta at the Star theater Miss Cora Youngblood Corson, the well-known vocalist and euphonium soloist, with Butler's famous ladies' band.

BELLEVUE PATIENTS IN PERIL

Eight Hundred Sick People Endangered by Flames.

New York, January 28.—Eight hundred patients in Bellevue hospital were endangered by a fire in the laundry building early today, yet, through the quiet and effective work of the hospital fire brigade and the regular firemen, who responded with muffled bells, only a small number in some of the outlying portions were awakened. By prompt work the fire was confined to the laundry, with a few thousand dollars' damage. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have started the blaze, a remarkable feature of which was that sheets of asbestos, supposedly fire-proof, burned like tinder, according to Steward Philip Smith, chief of the hospital fire brigade.

New Orleans Commission in Costa Rica.

San Jose, Costa Rica, January 28.—A sanitary commission from New Orleans arrived at Port Limon today. The commissioners, who were cordially received by the authorities, made a tour of the city of Limon, the sanitary conditions of which they declared to be highly satisfactory.

NAT KAISER & CO.

Confidental loans on valuables.
Bargains in unredeemed Diamonds.
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Cures Lame Back
Sloan's Liniment
Price 25f.50f&$1.00

Medicinal Whiskey a Necessity

While the South is a particularly "weather" favored section, yet sudden changes in the temperature are as much to be guarded against as the snow-bound sections of the West and North.

Grippe, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Catarrhal Neuralgia, Pulmonary Affections, Coughs and Colds lurk in the path of the elements, and no household should be without a supply of

Pure Medicinal Whiskey

Mark you, we say **Pure**, is not only a preventive, but the most efficacious medicinal agent known for the sudden ills consequent upon suddenly changing temperatures.

Cheap Whiskey is a menace to health, and instead of producing results sought through its use, poisons the system, and defeats the ends that justified its administration.

Rose's Genuine Medicinal Whiskies

Are known to be pure and safe and are prescribed and endorsed by reputable physicians the South over.

Any of the following brands are guaranteed medicinally pure, of the highest possible quality, and will be unequivocally endorsed by your physician. "Ask the Revenue Officer."

Rose's Genuine "Old Rye" Whiskies

Rose's Purity Rye (6 years old). Quart $1.00; 4 quarts $3.75; gallon jug $3.50.

Rose's Perfect Rye, very smooth and mellow. Quart $1.25; 4 quarts $4.50; gallon jug $4.00.

Rose's Constitution, very old blend of choicest Pennsylvania Ryes. Quart $1.50; 4 quarts $5.50; gallon jug $5.00.

Rose's Celebrated "Old Corn" Whiskies

Guaranteed as to age, purity, and methods of distillation. They are incomparable.

Rose's "Blue Ridge" (2 years old). Quart 65c; 4 quarts $2.50; gallon jug $2.20.

Rose's Famous "Old Georgia" (4 years old). Quart 80c; 4 quarts $3.00; gallon jug $2.70.

Rose's "Old Reserve Stock" (6 years old). Quart $1.00; 4 quarts $3.75; gallon jug $3.50.

We are the promptest shippers on earth and have the finest goods on earth to promptly ship you.

Positively All orders shipped same day received.

Don't delay sending your order—remember, emergencies give no warning.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

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VIA
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THEY LEAVE ATLANTA:—

12:20 A. M., FAST MAIL.—Through coach to Montgomery; sleeping car to Albany.

8:00 A. M., No. 2, DAY EXPRESS.—Through to Savannah, parlor car to Albany. Connects at Macon for Florida points, and points in Southwest Georgia.

10:55 A. M., No. 92, CHICAGO & FLORIDA LIMITED.—Solid vestibuled train, day coach, Pullman sleeping cars, observation library car and dining car, for Jacksonville and St. Augustine.

4:00 P. M., No. 12, LOCAL.—Day coaches. Connects at Macon for Gordon, Milledgeville, Eatonton, and for Fort Valley, Americus and Albany.

8:30 P. M., No. 90, DIXIE FLYER.—Solid vestibuled train, day coach and Pullman sleeping cars to Jacksonville.

9:15 P. M., No. 4, NIGHT EXPRESS.—Solid train with sleeping car to Savannah; Pullman sleeping car to Valdosta, via Georgia Southern & Florida Railway.

For sleeping car space, rates, etc., apply to Ticket Agent, corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets and Terminal Station.

W. H. FOGG, District Passenger Agent.

Building Hints

Before building plan for everything you want. Have everything settled and put down in black and white. Be sure to specify

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Phone 101 Main. City Offices, 517-19 Empire Bldg.

"DEVIL'S THORN IN FLESH," DR. BROUGHTON'S SUBJECT

Fourth Sermon in Special Series Delivered at Tabernacle Last Night.

At the Tabernacle Baptist church last night Dr. Broughton preached the fourth sermon in his series on the general subject of "The Devil." The specific subject was "The Devil's Thorn in the Flesh," the text being "There was given to me a thorn in the flesh, a messenger of Satan to buffet me." II. Cor. xii, 7. The sermon in full follows:

"Paul's thorn in the flesh was unquestionably some temptation. I do not know what its character was, but it was very persistent. He could not get rid of it. He was just like ourselves in this respect.

"There is not a soul that is not at times the subject of temptation. I have found but one man in my life who claimed that he had gotten so religious that he was not tempted. He told me a falsehood. He was a friend of mine and I told him it was a falsehood. Not long after that we met and he recalled the conversation and said, 'You told me the truth. I was simply swept off my feet by fanaticism.' If you find one of this kind he is either a fanatic, a fool or a liar.

"Temptation is the common lot and the universal experience of the believer. When the tempter comes to us, if we have not this fact fixed in our minds, we shall have discouragement and setbacks.

"It has not been long since a woman came to me and said, 'I do not believe I am converted.'

"'I said, 'Why?'

"'Because,' said she, 'I have more temptation than I had before.'

"She was actually thinking of having her name taken off the church roll because she had more temptations than formerly.

"Said I, 'The devil had rather get you now than to have had you before. If he can get you now he will hurt the cause of Christ. When he had you before he simply hurt you.'

"As a church member you do not merely hurt yourself when you fall; you hurt the church of Jesus Christ also.

"The more I study the Scriptures the more I am convinced that religion is the most practical, common-sense thing on earth. If we can get that fixed in our minds it will help us more than anything else. When the Bible makes a promise, it is just like any other promise. Brother, just take God at His word, and do what He says, and you may rest assured God will do what He says.

"The devil tempts me more than before I was converted. Shall I go back where he will not bother me? Not much. That is just a bit further from hope than any man can afford to go. Tempting ground for the devil is working ground with Christ.

Jesus Was Tempted.

"Jesus Christ, who knew no sin, was tempted. We shall see a difference between sin and temptation. Jesus was a man of temptation, and He becomes our pattern as well as our Savior. If Jesus knew temptation as an experience, how much more shall we who are born in sin expect to have to deal with it.

"Let us read the temptation of Jesus. 'And when the tempter came to Him, he said, "If Thou be the Son of God, command that these stones be made bread." But He answered and said, "It is written, man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." Then the devil taketh Him up unto the holy city, and setteth Him on a pinnacle of the temple, and saith unto Him, "If Thou be the Son of God cast Thyself down; for it is written, He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee; and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone." Jesus said unto him, "It is written again, "Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God." Again the devil taketh Him up into an exceedingly high mountain, and showeth Him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them; and saith unto Him, "All these things will I give Thee, if Thou wilt fall down and worship me." Then saith Jesus unto him, "Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written, thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve." Then the devil leaveth Him, and behold, angels came and ministered unto Him."

"Jurt whipped the devil by quoting Scripture. There is something in that. If Jesus Christ had to rely on the word of God to conquer the devil, how much more do we need to rely on it. But the sad fact is that we do not know the word of God. We shall never learn how to live the victorious life until we learn how to use God's word.

"I want you to follow me in this matter of temptation. The temptation of Jesus came just after His baptism. It seems to me that the devil invariably adopts this method of discouraging Christians.

"Last year at the close of the Tabernacle Bible conference a devout Christian, one who had gotten a great blessing out of the conference, who seemed to have received the Holy Ghost came to me and said: 'I have had more trouble since the conference closed than I had before. I have had a harder fight with sin than I ever had before. I thought when I was filled with the Holy Ghost I would not have any trouble living a holy life.'

"What was the experience of Jesus? He was filled with the Holy Ghost, and immediately the devil took Him and carried Him into the mountain and tempted Him. Remember this: with every spiritual ecstacy there comes a corresponding temptation. As we mount higher and higher in Christian life, so the devil mounts higher and higher to drag us down. We preachers call it the reaction. Reaction in religion is nothing but devil-action in experience.

"We go through a meeting and get a hundred people into the church. Everybody is on the mountain top, basking in the sunshine of God. After the meeting is over we wonder what has become of the folks. 'Why,' you say, 'that is just the natural consequence; it is just the reaction.' Whenever we have a spiritual ecstasy then the devil comes to pull down and destroy that which we have built up. If we understand this part of the scheme of the devil, instead of going off and consulting men and books we will consult the word of God, and by relying on its promises avoid much of the discouragement that accompanies Christian work.

Striking the Right Point.

"The devil struck Christ at the point of hunger, just at the end of fasting. The devil came upon the scene, and said, 'If you will do this, you will get something to eat.'

"The lesson for us to get from this is, that the devil always knows the one weak spot in a person's character, and always knows when the time comes to strike that spot, and he never strikes amiss. The devil comes to us with a temptation along the line of our appetites. He struck Jesus because He was hungry. He strikes us along the line of strong drink, or something else which we hunger for.

"The devil never comes at a man at the point where he is strongest. He never tempts me to curse. I never cursed an oath in my life. The devil never tempts me to steal. But he tempts me along the line of my weakness. I do not believe a man ever lived that was not weak at some point.

"When the devil found that he could not tempt the Lord Jesus through His appetite, he came to Him through His faith: 'If you will climb up on that pinnacle and jump off it shall not hurt you, for it is written He shall give His angels charge concerning Thee: and in their hands they shall bear Thee up, lest at any time Thou dash Thy foot against a stone.' Here the devil quotes Scripture. He knows more than most church members. 'You jump from that pinnacle and You will not get hurt, if You are the Son of God.'

"The meaning of what he said is simply this: 'You do a fool thing and God will take you up. Now, let me tell you something: You go and do a fool thing and God will let you reap a fool's harvest.' I am reminded of an old saying I used to think was in the Bible: 'The Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.' There never was a bigger lie. If you want to try it, put a shorn sheep and one not shorn out some cold winter night, and see what happens. The shorn sheep will be dead in the morning.

"Thank God, he does take us up when we are in the line of duty; and when we have a 'thus saith the Lord' back of us, we can do anything, but we dare not tempt God.

"There is a man with a large blood vessel cut. Standing by him is a surgeon, who is ready to apply his instruments and stop the flow of blood. The fellow says: 'Do not touch it.' The devil has him on the pinnacle. He is going to jump off and let the Lord take care of him. He will bleed himself to death, and he ought to. He is just the fool who dares to tempt God.

"We have no right to do a foolish thing and expect God to take us up. 'You go and expect God to take us up. 'You go up to the top of that pinnacle and jump off and you shall not get hurt.' Why? Because 'He shall give His angels charge concerning thee.' If he had said to the Master, go out and undertake some seemingly impossible enterprise for the glory of God, it would have been another story. But jumping off the pinnacle was silly, and God does not deal in silly things.

"Faith goes to God and says: 'Lord God, grant this thing that I may glorify thy name, and build up thy kingdom. I am just going to trust in Thee.' Such faith as this God honors, but he will not honor fool faith.

The Vital Spot of Pride.

"The devil, seeing he could not get Christ to do the fool thing, struck Him at the point of pride and ambition. 'If you will just come up here on the mountain and worship me, I will give you the whole world.'

"How much like the devil of today. If he can't get us at the point of appetite, or faith, he will get us at the point of pride and possession. How many men who are not rich are yielding to the temptation of wealth! Many people today are worshipping the money that they have not, and never will have. Jesus said: 'Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God.' God's glory and His work shall be first in our life. As a matter of fact, Jesus came to possess the world, but He knew that the worship of the devil would not give it. Now, if Jesus had to meet and conquer temptation, what of us? 'Well,' some people say, 'Jesus was the Son of God, and it was not hard for Him to resist temptation.' In this case of Jesus and the devil, I believe Jesus met and conquered him as a man. The fight holds up to us the hope of a victorious life through the Holy Ghost. There is no excuse for our parleying with sin.

"Temptation, when properly considered and met, is a means of grace. The Apostle James declares: 'Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations. Also he says: 'Blessed is the man that endureth temptation, for when he is tried he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love Him.'

"No man can ever grow in grace who does not face the tempter. How can I tell today whether I am stronger than I was yesterday? Yesterday's temptations still haunt me, but I am stronger to meet them. It is only as we meet the tempter and conquer that we can hope to get stronger. But let us never imagine the tempter is dead.

When Temptation Is Sin.

"Now a word for the conclusion: If temptation is common, and if temptation is also a means of growth in grace, when does it become sin? James says, 'Let no man say when he is tempted, I am tempted of God; for God cannot be tempted with evil, neither tempteth he any man. But every man is tempted when he, drawn away by his own lust, when lust hats conceived it, bringeth forth sin.' Then temptation when it hath conceived is sin. It is not when the thing is carried into effect, for it may not be carried into effect at all; it is when it is conceived in the heart that it is sin.

"'I cannot stop the birds flying over my head, but I can prevent them building nests in my hair.' Let us take this illustration:

"The devil comes to me and says, 'You go down here to the back door of a certain bank, for the cashier failed to lock the door, and so and so is the combination of the lock, and you can help yourself to the money.'

"I need money, and say, 'Devil, are you sure nobody will ever know anything about it?'

"'Good scheme as you ever saw,' he says.

"I say, 'All right, I will do it.'

"I start to get the money, and the devil meets me again and says, 'The cashier found out he left the door unlocked, and has gone back and locked is as tight as wax.'

"Then I say, 'Much oblige, devil, you kept me from sinning.'

"In my heart I committed the sin when I agreed with the devil to do the evil deed. The failure to get there, or to get the money did not change it at all. Whenever we decide we will do a wrong thing, provided everything works our properly, then and there we sin.

The Way of Escape.

"God save us from the seductiveness of the devil. There is only one way of escape, and that is to stay close enough to God to be able to look up and ask Him for His way of escape. The way will come if we will let H'm have His way. Paul says, 'There hath no temptation taken you, but such as is common to man; but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it.' If we keep looking to God we can live the victorious life.

"What a world we would have if we would all do it! Oh, my brother, dear me, 'He is the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world.' There is no reason why every child of God may not live the life of victory.

"'Yield not to temptation,
For yielding is sin.'

"Here is a man in prison, and he is told to look to the jailor who has provided a way of escape. He looks and is delivered. So Jesus Christ offers to us deliverance. When we are in the hands of the tempter, He says, 'Just look to Me and I will provide the way, if thou will only take it.'"

UNITARIAN.

In his sermon on "The Rock on Which the Church Is Built," at the Unitarian church yesterday morning, Rev. Moore Sanborn affirmed that goodness or a desire for it should be the only door to church membership.

Some of his statements and striking sentences were:

One church is worth a score of policemen in peace keeping power.

The school and the church are like Hiawatha's bow and cord—"useless each without the other."

Salvation comes by culture of the crude.

What is the value of a creed penned by men who did not dare to think?

You may disinfect a church with sulphur and brimstone, but you can not infect it with goodness by their use.

The oldest Christian creed is hundreds of years younger than the church.

There is no divine right of bishops any more than there is a divine right of kings.

No sermon is good for much unless it can help to smooth out the lines of sadness and sin stamped in a face.

The church is both a law and order league, and a "lend a hand" society.

Jesus was a prophet, not an organizer. He was a Palestinian Emerson—a truth scatterer, not a creed builder.

The "rock" was not Peters office, if he ever had one, nor his confession, nor his experience—it was his humanity with its needs, its frailties and its possibilities.

A creed is a skeleton to be kept out of sight before death and to be used after death only for anatomical purposes.

Put lock and hinges on belief, and make it a door into church membership, and the question is at once raised, "Whose belief and why?"

To be "born again" does not mean that you must remember your own birthday.

Does the average church seek first pious people for its foundation, or people with good bank accounts and high social standing?

Don't think a doctrine against which your reason protests is true because it is gray-headed and walks with a cane.

What is a violin? A block of wood shaped and cultured until it speaks with the sweetness of a soul under a master's touch. The work of the church is to do for a human being what the violin maker does for the wood before it can make music.

If the particular beliefs that divine denominations are important, the inquisition was righteous and should be resurrected to force men to believe alike and rightly; if they are not important, common sense and consecration demand their destruction for the sake of honesty and harmony.

The saints are not all in the church, and it has no monopoly of goodness.

The world is full of loving mothers and faithful fathers and loyal citizens whose names do not grace any church roll, of whom Father Taylor's tribute to Emerson might be truthfully applied: "If he goes to hell, he will change its climate, and emigration will set that way."

ST. ANTHONY.

Rev. Father Jackson announced at the morning services yesterday that next Friday, February 2, will be the feast of the purification, the day on which the wax candles used in the church and home during the year are blessed. He urged every family to have at least one blessed candle in the home in order that if the sacraments have to be administered at home on account of sickness, they will be prepared. Holy mass at 8 a. m., Friday, expositions of the blessed sacrament until 5 p. m.; holy hour from 4 to 5 p. m. Father Jackson yesterday preached on resignation to the will of God and sai din part:

"The incident related in the gospel of today brings before our minds the peace and happiness enjoyed by those who in time of danger and suffering have recourse to God. They alone, who distinguish the will of God in all that happens, can really be called happy. Our Lord enters a boat with his disciples, He was tired and wearied by His labors, and He seeks refuge in the boat. Whilst quietly resting a storm comes up, and the apostles are greatly disturbed; they are afraid for their lives. Christ sleeps on, until they awaken Him in sheer desperation and cry out to Him, 'Lord, save us as we perish.' Our Lord rebukes them by saying, 'Oh, ye of little faith, why fear ye.' He wanted to teach them, and to teach us a lesson. Why should you fear; is your faith such that it cannot make you look upon dangers, trials and sorrows as coming from the hand of God? Look at the holy man Job, and learn how to bear adversities. He had lost all his property, the fruit of his fields had all been consumed by fire, his home had collapsed and all his children had perished; he was ill and had to hear the scoffing of his wife, but in all his sufferings he did not murmur or complain, because he hoped in God and resigned himself to God's holy will. 'The Lord gave,' he said, 'and the Lord hath taken away; as it hath pleased the Lord so is it done; blessed be the name of the Lord.'

"In like manner should we act if troubles and sorrows overtake us. Our faith tells us that God wills it for our greater good, and it is our duty to accept all with patience and even cheerfulness, because coming from His hands.

"We are often inclined to think that we suffer this or that harm because certain enemies wish it to us, but such is not the case; everything that happens in this world happens because God ordains, or allows it. If, therefore, we really believe that everything is orda ned by the will of God how would we dare murmur, how find fault, even though in our shortsightedness we can not understand it?

"We must not only resign ourselves to the will of God, but we must also have a steadfast hope that He will help us and that He does all for our best. With this hope we shall be strong and confident in tribulations and shall not succumb under adversities. When trials and hardships visit us, when want and need oppress us, when hard times come and we do not know how to get along that strong hope will come to the rescue, courage and peace will be restored. We would then say God, who alone knows what is good for me, has sent it all, and I will resign myself to His holy will. He will give me strength to endure it all for the welfare of my soul, or he will lessen my sufferings if it be for the best.

"It is always better to kiss the rod with which God chastises, to resign ourselves to His will, and, relying upon His goodness and power, to say with the apostles, 'Lord, save us; we perish.'

"It is true we may not know why the Lord sends us this or that trial. But there will come a day when we will understand, and understanding, recognize the wisdom and mercy of God in thus dealing with us.

"How grateful we shall feel towards God for having laid his hand heavily upon us, for had He remained silent our souls would have perished. Sorrows and trials reminded us of Him and our hearts went out to Him and our voices pierced the skies when we feeling the need of His help, wearied our, 'Lord, save us; we perish.'

"To lessen, then, the evils of this life, and to calm the storm that rages both within and without us, we need Him who when awakened by his disciples, said, 'Oh, ye of little faith, why fear ye?' Christ is with us, and although He may appear to sleep, He exercises a constant vigilance and looks upon us fighting the good fight, striving for the prize, which is to be ours if, like valiant soldiers, fight to the end with the weapons placed in our hands. When life is over we will hear these words, 'Peace, be still;' it will be the eternal peace of God. Amen."

MOORE MEMORIAL.

The pastor, Dr. A. R. Holderby, preached yesterday morning from the text, Habakkuk ii, 12-15: "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and stablisheth a city by iniquity." "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, etc."

He said in part:

"The anti-saloon fight is now on in Atlanta and in the state. Every minister of the gospel in the city who has a pulpit is requested to speak in no uncertain language against the open saloon and the liquor traffic generally.

"I have no apology to offer for speaking to you again on this subject.

"You do not demand an apology, for I know how this church stands on the temperance question.

"I certainly have no apology to offer to the liquor crowd or to the devil for interfering with what they are pleased to call their rights.

"No man nor set of men have the right from a moral standpoint to put the bottle to their neighbor's lips. Human laws may and do give the license to sell whisky, but by so doing they are giving license to debauch and to murder and to damn.

"When human law grants a license to the saloon, it means a license to destroy human bodies and to damn human souls and to break human hearts. It can mean nothing less, and every lawmaker knows it to be a fact. It is a crime before God. The open saloon is a tremendous evil. No honest man will deny the fact.

"It is the great enemy of the church today. It is the foe of God. There is not a church in the city of Atlanta that is not to some extent affected by this evil. And the churches are afraid of the whisky crowd. There is not a family in Atlanta that is not directly or indirectly affected by the whisky saloon. The boys of this city are being debauched and ruined by the saloon. There is no a day but that some boy, not out of his teens, may be seen staggering along our streets, and they are being hauled to the police station nearly every day. This is a shame and a blight upon this or any other city. Somebody is to blame. What is the church doing to arrest this gigantic evil?

"The old sots are dying out. Whisky is killing them. The fool-killer is at work. But it is a great pity that our sweet, bright boys should have their lives blighted and their souls damned by the saloon.

"The open saloon is also a violation of God's law. God says, 'Woe to him that giveth his neighbor drink.' The man who sells the liquor and the man who votes to license the saloon gives his neighbor drink, and they are responsible. God's 'woe' is pronounced upon them to the uttermost. The open saloon is an outrage upon society and upon our Christian civilization. It is a disgrace to any nation. The revenue from the liquor tax is 'blood money,' according to the Bible. Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood.

"The Anti-Saloon League proposes to put the saloon out of business in every hamlet and town and city in the state.

"The church that does not take a hand in this fight is disloyal to Jesus Christ and untrue to her solemn vows."

WESLEY MEMORIAL.

Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor of Trinity church, preached at the morning service, using as a text part of Acts xvii: "God hath made of one blood all nations of men . . . that they should seek the Lord. For in Him we live and move and have our being."

Dr. Lee said in part:

"In 1874, Professor Tyndale, president of the British Scientific Association, declared that he saw in atoms the promise and potency of life. His address was considered the most brilliant attempt of scientific man to dethrone God. We have since then passed through a complete revolution in thought, and, in 1898, William Crooks, president of the British Scientific Association, declared that 'in life and spirit he sees the potency of life.' It is not necessary to prove the existence of God; we have reached the period when science teaches that God is a necessity of thought. What Paul declared on Mars' Hill we have come to regard as a necessity of thought.

"Men are here as expressions of the Divine Mind; made of one blood; one type, one species, essentially and structurally the same. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the time will come when they will be one in thought, in affections, in conception of the world and its author. It is not saying too much to declare that we will reach the time when all will think, love, and will alike. All men have agreed in the science of mathematics, not arbitrarily but necessarily. Human minds have agreed on the subjects of astronomy and chemistry. This is a great advantage as energy is then not wasted in discussion but expended in use. The day is coming when we shall cease to debate the great subjects of thought but shall lay hold upon them for the improvement and enrichment of life. Men will agree not only on material, but on ethical and religious subjects. There will be but one religion and one way of thinking about religion. All man will lay hold on the truth as it is in Christ Jesus and use it to uplift the race.

"All men are not only alike constitutionally and essentially, but all 'created that they might seek the Lord.' He has made us all with religious natures. Every man comes into the world with a religious nature. It is useless to seek religion, for man has religion. It is useless for man to seek eyes; what he needs is the light to fill the eye with vision. So man needs to seek, not religion, but that expression of himself which God made and adopted to our religious natures. Until man gets that, he is adrift, failing in the most important part of himself if he fails to get God who corresponds to his higher nature.

"On the belief that all men are born with spiritual susceptibilities, we send missionaries, that all having what the gospel is adapted to may be stimulated and stirred to action.

"By and by the truth will be established as to how the religious nature is to be met, just as we are now agreed as to what is adapted to the eye or the ear. There will be no more discussion just as when one hears Handel's Messiah he goes away not to criticise but thrilled by the most perfect harmony the ear has ever heard.

"There are differences in belief as to how this need of the religious nature is to be met. One has a 'nigh cut,' another a charming method. Any individual with peculiar manner and long hair may draw his crowd and gain his followers. Let us remember that there is but one way, but one thing that supplies this want.

"Men, that is the intelligent portion of the race, are agreed that food does not become food until it duplicates the body. The elements of the body—oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, iron, phosphate, soda, etc., are in the fruit, eggs, vegetables and the like. So man sees himself objectively on the table—so far as the physical elements are concerned. He is there diffused and unorganized in the food before him. Just so, it is not difficult to see that what fits man's will—is God's laws. The time is coming when all shall know what matches the spiritual as the intelligent now know what is adapted to be food.

"In the time of Abraham, of Christ, of Augustine, Assizi, of Wesley, we have the human and the divine half completing each other. In these saints, we find an illustration of a whole-hearted religious life. The time will come when men will have a science of religion, but it will involve more, for to have an insight one must have conformity to the mind and will of God as it is in Jesus Christ.

"God has made all men to be religious, as He has created all bees to make honey and all peach trees to bear peaches, and there is nothing else worth man's striving for but to find in God the completeness of himself. The world has other ambitions, spends much energy for naught, and does not come to a definite understanding as to what is needed to complete the life groove they are to run in until called home. To learn to think, to make money, to cultivate the esthetic side is important, but man was created 'that he might seek God.' The comforting thought Paul here gives is that we find Him close to us, for in Him we live and move and have our being.

"Then, it is easy to find God, since He is the natural atmosphere of the human spirit, swallows and invests it as the air fills the lungs and gravity the physical frame. Since He created the ear, He hears; since He created the eye, He sees; since He created the heart to feel, the warm and tender love of ours is but an image of His heart. Every day, we may draw strength, nutrition, hope and vigor from a touch from God. That man, famishing, trembling on the verge of death, is beside a gushing fountain that could satisfy; God is so near.

"But we gratify our immediate wishes, we externalize ourselves and have failed to realize that our purpose should be not to make riches, but to find God. I received a letter of affection and faith from a rich man who said that every time for me to enter the pulpit he was praying for me. He has great wealth, but is greater than what he hath; he is administering upon his estate his wealth beneath his feet; his heart touching the heart of God, using his money for the expression of and advancement of the cause of Christ. There is more luxury in a day of that kind of life than in a million years of some Croesus. The human heart knows it. The world is seeking shrines; 30,000 annually visit Ayr, the home of Burns. Who cares where Croesus was buried? Many visit the tomb of George Peabody, who was wealthy, but not because of that, but because he used his money to bless his country.

"It behooves us to seek in Jesus Christ our other self, our ideal self. Where the Divine half completes the human halg of sense, then we are made new, old things pass away and we have a new heaven and an earth made new.

"It is wonderful to realize that God is alive and close to us; comes in terms of our likeness; that Jesus Christ duplicates the soul.

"We are prone to lay our faults upon others and especially upon heredity. When we speak of total depravity, we must remember that depravity relates to the mortal side. But the soul has tendencies the other way; else it were to say that in every being made by the hand of God the mortal was superior to the divine. This would give the devil the 'voting power,' so to speak. We are not totally good or totally bad, but a bunch of potentialities. A study of the work of Barnado, of London, reveals wonders. He rescued 60,000 waifs from the gutters, placed many in 120 homes; they were taught English branches, taught a trade, taught to love God, and went out to think, to work, to love God in Jesus Christ, and, though but waifs, only 2 per cent turned out badly. What a lesson on environment. You can not get such a record out of the homes of the four hundred. When the influence of Jesus Christ is brought to bear upon children, they respond as plants to sunlight. It is paganism to say when a child gets old enough to understand he can join the church. He begins to study before he is old enough to understand all of mathematics. Luther Burbank, who has made 2,000 kinds of plants, says that environment is little to plants, everything to children. Doubt it, if we may; the facts in the case rebuke us as parents.

"Let us teach our children that to seek the Lord is the biggest work they can engage in; that God, Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit are here, and that if we surrender and submit, we find the kingdom of heaven this side of the New Jerusalem."

BIBLE TEACHERS ARE ANNOUNCED

Eminent Scholars To Attend Eighth Annual Conference.

Under Auspices of Baptist Tabernacle Conference Will Open March 8—Many Prominent Religious Workers Are on the Programme.

The eighth annual Bible conference of the Baptist tabernacle will open on March 8. Dr. Broughton announces that the speakers for this year, as already selected, are the most prominent religious workers of this country.

These Bible conferences have become a fixture in Atlanta's religious life. Regardless of denomination, people come from distant states to attend the sessions, and the railroads have agreed to give this year, as they have every year, very low special rates for conference tickets.

Dr. Broughton has also made arrangements with nearly all the leading hotels and boarding houses to furnish special rates to all conference visitors, and any one contemplating coming should at once communicate with him.

The programme this year is considered the best that has ever been arranged, as each year the management has profited by its experience.

The speakers selected this year are all men of much prominence and are taken from different fields of Christian endeavor and experience. Below is given a list of the speakers and a brief word concerning their personalities, which will be of general interest.

Dr. Arthur T. Pierson is, perhaps, the greatest exponent in the world of the "Keswick teaching." Every year he is one of the leading speakers at that great convention. The most of his time for the past several years has been spent in England. Following the death of Charles Hadden Spurgeon, he was the supply pastor of Spurgeon's tabernacle for about two years. Recently he has been engaged in Bible teaching in connection with the Welsh revival. He will speak every day during the conference, giving a full and complete outline of the "Keswick teaching."

Professor Wilson is one of the greatest scholars of the present day. Since the death of Dr. Harper, he is easily at the head of the list of Hebrew scholars. He stands uncompromisingly for the Bible as it is, and all who hear him will have a treat never to be forgotten.

Mr. Trotter is at the front as a rescue missioner. No man in this country is more blessed of God in this needed work.

Miss Blodgett is a Bible teacher of note.

Dr. Dixon and Mr. Woody are too well known by the public to need an introduction.

The Baraca and Philathea assembly is a new feature of the conference work. The first three days will be devoted in part to this important line of Sunday school endeavor.

Marshall A. Hudson, of Syracuse, N. Y., the founder of the Baraca and Philathea movement, will speak each of the first three days. Also other prominent Baraca and Philathea workers from different parts of the south will be present. Sunday, March 18, will be Baraca and Philathea day, and in the afternoon a great rally and street parade of Baraca and Philathea will take place.

Dr. H. H. Hamill will speak each of the first three days of the Baraca and Philathea part of the conference. Dr. Hamill is, perhaps, the foremost Sunday school worker in the world.

It is expected also to have Robert N. Sims, of Raleigh, N. C., to speak. Mr. Sims is the founder of the first Baraca class in the south, and, while he is one of the leading lawyers of North Carolina, he is also the most prominent Baraca teacher in the south.

All Baraca and Philathea classes of the southern states are expected to send, at least, one delegate.

The city union of Baracas and Philatheas is planning to furnish four days' free entertainment for all Baracas and Philatheas who come bringing credentials.

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MEN AND BOYS wanted to earn $5 to $6 day after completing course of practical instruction at home or in our schools. Graduates admitted to union. Positions secured. Coyne Bros. Co. Practical Schools Plumbing and Bricklaying, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis. Free catalog.

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THREE first-class wheel moulders and one first-class wheel cupola tender. In answering advise where you have worked. First-class wages to good men. Healthy location. Shop being enlarged. Address Car Wheel, care Constitution.

WANTED—By March 1, one first-class buggy trimmer. G. M. Davis, Macon, Ga.

WANTED—A good, competent, experienced bookkeeper. Salary $75 to $85 per month. J. S. Betts Co., Ashburn, Ga.

WANTED—On gentleman's farm, central Florida, experienced, clean, up-to-date dairyman, to feed Jersey cows and take care of separator. Quick milker; skilled in raising calves. Address Dairyman, Constitution.

WANTED—Car builders and repairers, axle turners, wheel borers, blacksmith helpers, riveters, mill hands, truck builders. Address Box 399, Scranton, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced man to run delivery wagon for bottling plant. Address, with references, Bottler, care Constitution.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Tools given, wages while learning, diplomas granted, positions waiting. Full particulars mailed. Write nearest branch. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo., or New Orleans, La.

TEN good men to do grading; wages $1.25 per day and board. Call tomorrow at 9 o'clock. 104 Madison ave.

AT ONCE, experienced stenographer and bookkeeper for manufacturing company. Unexcelled opportunities for good man. "Mfg. Specialist," care Constitution.

GLORE & JUSTIN, Renting and Real Estate Agents. Bell phone 1252. Atlanta phone 1574, 215 Peters building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—To travel with sick gentleman as valet by young colored man experienced in nursing the sick. Good references from city doctors. Address Valet, Constitution.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Ladies, capable, refined, thoroughly responsible; per month; $50 representatives, one in every Georgia town; elegant, permanent business. $75 and expenses—Travelers Well-known Chicago and New York wholesalers. Address "LADIES' MANAGER," c. Constitution.

WANTED—A first-class, capable, middle-aged woman for cook, and a reliable, settled woman as nurse. Need not apply unless can furnish satisfactory references. Comfortable room on premises, if desired. Wages, $12 per month. Bell 'phone 47, Decatur, or Railroad avenue, next to corner Oak street, Decatur.

WANTED—Competent white nurse to take entire charge of infant; must bring good references. Call at 15 East North ave.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; must be ready for work at once; good salary and advancement. "Cold Wave," care Constitution.

WANTED—For U. S. army: ablebodied unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 35; citizens of United States; of good character and temperate habits; who can speak, read and write English. For information, apply to recruiting officer, Temple Court bldg., Atlanta, Ga., or 402 Cherry st., Macon, Ga.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—Ten thousand live canvassers wanted for best subscription offer ever made. Tri-Weekly Constitution, published Monday, Wednesday and Friday every week, almost a daily paper; only $1 per year. Agents make good money. Send today for outfit. The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga

WANTED—Agents in every southern town for new wholesale wall paper house. Paper hangers and dealers preferred. Large line and big commissions. Sample books free. Wills Wall Paper Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—An experienced, energetic traveling salesman to carry a line of toilet specialties for the southern branch office of a Detroit mfg. company. Best references required. Call or write, 318 Kiser bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

WANTED—Experienced traveling salesman who can sell not less than $50,000 per annum in Alabama. Must be experienced either in clothing, dry goods or pants. Advertised line. Austin Clothing Co., Memphis, Tenn.

BOOK SALESMEN, ATTENTION! IRA C. PRICHARD & BRO. and the Werner Company wish a personal interview with you. Whether earning a large or small income. A more attractive and much more liberal proposition is open for you. Four million dollars behind it. See immediately IRA C. PRICHARD, 530 Piedmont hotel.

BUSINESS OPPPORTUNITIES.

BRAMBACH PIANOS, ESTABLISHED 1823. Write for special bargain. PECHT PIANO CO., 62 N. FORSYTH.

ARE YOU a Constitution agent? Is there a good one at your postoffice? Did he ever solicit your subscription? If your field is not FULLY OCCUPIED, write today for an agency. The best proposition ever made to canvassers. Ten thousand live agents wanted throughout the south. Subscriptions easy to take; money in your pocket for every order. Write today. The Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

E. P. BURNS, 417-18 Century building. Bell 'phone 1299; insurance law, adjustments of claims, revisions and settlement of policies.

FOR SALE—Corner grocery store, cash or payments. Address P. O. Box 75, Jackson, Ga.

WANTED—Active partner with $2,500 to $3,000 for general store in rural community in Florida. Object, to increase the business. No bills to pay; no old accounts to take up. Address G. H., care Constitution.

'HOW AND WHAT to invent for profit" and "how to obtain a patent" explained free. George C. Shoemaker, patent attorney, dept. G, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—TEN BARREL COPPER TURPENTINE STILL. COMPLETE OUTFIT; GOOD AS NEW; BARGAIN. WRITE P. O. BOX 76, TIMMONSVILLE, S. C.

STENOGRAPHIC, mimeograph and circular work neatly and rapidly done at reasonable rates. National Reporting Co., 1022 Century bldg. Phone 3122.

ABLE, experienced, active business man of 35 would invest services and some money. Address "High Credit," care Constitution.

PERSONAL.

DAVID W. YARBROUGH, MASTER PLUMBER. 'Phones 1255. 20 E. Hunter St.

LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company, Atlanta, Ga.

DR. EDMONDSON'S Tansy, Pennyroyal and Cotton Root Pills, a safe and reliable treatment for painful and suppressed menstruation, irregularities and similar obstructions. Trial box by mail, 50 cents. Frank Edmondson & Bro., manufacturing chemists, 14 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell building, Atlanta, Ga.

20 PER CENT discount on all monuments in stock. Cherokee Marble and Granite Works. Hunter st. and Piedmont avenue.

FOR the next 15 days I will cut my regular $35 suits to $25. Carroll, the Tailor, 172 Peachtree, opposite Aragon.

I MAKE a specialty of high grade watch work. Bell 'phone 1522. I will send after your clock. All work guaranteed. W. M. McNeal, Jeweler, 6 Central ave

KROM'S Medicated Skin, Scalp and Hair Soap. Sold at drug and department stores. Ask for it or write J. J. Krom, Scalp and Hair Specialist, 513 The Grand, Atlanta, Ga.

DON'T GROW OLD—Use Erie Flesh Food. It will entirely remove wrinkles, and fill out sunken cheeks. Price $1. The Erie Company, 741 Hough avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

CAN YOU MAKE a few monthly payment of $5 or more for protected interest in established cooperative business, secured by clear real estate held in trust, now paying 10 per cent (8 per cent guaranteed) dividends? Expects soon to pay up to 22 per cent. Nearly 3,000 persons now receiving profits. Send postal for free illustrated booklet. Address "A Life Income," 701 Drexel bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MEHLIN & SONS' PIANOS. High in quality, also price. Becht Piano Co., 62 N. Forsyth.

Established 1890. WEYMAN & CONNORS, EQUITABLE. Mortgage loans on real estate.

WE have some money of clients to lend upon Atlanta real estate. Only delay time to approve title by our firm. Jackson & Orme, 215 Equitable bldg.

THE Union Savings Bank buys purchase money notes and lends money on improved Atlanta property at reasonable rates. Bell 'phone 769. Gould building.

MONEY on hand to lend at 5 per cent in sums of $500 and over; long or short time; supply unlimited; also money for purchase money and notes. W. A. Foster, room 24, Inman bldg. Second floor.

I HAVE money to loan on real estate anywhere in city. Judson C. Chapman, 501-2 Gould bldg.

THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO. A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOANS WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY. 817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

MONEY to loan at 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest, according to security offered. Small expense and prompt attention. Only on real estate in and near Atlanta. S. B. Turman.

MONEY ADVANCED TO SALARIED PEOPLE; ALSO OTHERS WITH GOOD INDORSEMENT. AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO., 704 CANDLER BUILDING. 'Phone 1915.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE and others, without security, easy payments, offices 53 principal cities. D. H. Tolman, room 524, Austell building.

MONEY on Atlanta realty. Low interest. Black & Draper, 213-14 Empire bldg.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE. 3 TO 5 YEARS, 6 PER CENT. JOHN CAREY, 18 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 24 South Broad.

FARM LOANS—We are placing loans on Georgia farms at the lowest rates ever offered. The Southern Mortage Co., Gould building.

LOANS made on property in or convenient to Atlanta. Money here. No delay. W. P. Patillo, 1218 Century.

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans on Atlanta, Fulton county or DeKalb cunty property. Ansley & Ferris, 10 East Alabama.

PALMISTRY.

MADAME DEL REY, Psychic Palmist, intuitive reader of life from your hand, advises you on love, family and business affairs, lwsuits, changes, speculations, investments, lost articles, etc.; charges moderate. 60 Fairlie st., near Luckie st.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth st.

FOR RENT—Eight-room house, water and bath. 504 Gordon street. $20 per month. Apply at Cherokee Marble and Granite Works, corner Hunter and Piedmont.

GET our weekly rent bulletin, giving description of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 12 Auburn ave.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

THREE entirely separate rooms for light housekeeping to couple without children, with good references, on Gordon street. West End. Bell 'phone 782, West.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

ONE furnished front room, first floor. 210 Spring street. Bell 'phone 3205.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED FLATS.

NICELY furnished flat for light housekeeping; good, quiet neighborhood; both 'phones; close to Peachtree, 3 car lines; very reasonable. 'Phone 2379-J, North.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WOULD like to buy, from owner, on north or south side, in good nieghborhood, 6 or 7-room cottage, from $3,000 to $4,000. State house and street. Caroline, care Constitution.

WANTED— STORES.

WANTED—Retail store and wareroom, with basement, in central district. Address Box 414.

PROCRASTINATION

has stolen many a dollar from you that you might have now and enjoy, had you used the

Constitution's "Want Pullers."

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAMBACH PIANOS. ESTABLISHED 1823.

GET our prices on grasses, clover and grain seeds. McMillan Seed Co., No. 23 S. Broad street.

TYPEWRITERS—100 first-class standard makes at $20 up. Others $5 up. Hardin Company, 3 Edgewood avenue. Largest dealers and best repairers south.

GET PRICES anywhere else on furniture; come to us, and we will beat them. Robison Furniture Company, 18 E. Hunter st.

'PHONE 1920—56 North Broad street—if you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

FOX TERRIERS and Bostons for sale and at stud. Homers and fancy pigeons. Dogs boarded. Belvidere Kennels, at Ponce de Leon, corner So. Ry. Atlanta 'phone 3045.

BUGGY FOR SALE, $49, first-class leather quarter top buggy, guaranteed, and a set of harness for $6.49. Golden Eagle Buggy Co., 158 Edgewood ave.

FOR SALE—One No. 5 Barnes lathe, 11-inch swing, thread cutting. One 1-2-horse power typewriter motor. One 1-8-horse power motor emery wheel. One set shafting, belting, etc. One bookkeeper's 6-foot desk and stool. Two stenographer's chairs. Five 2-drawer spool cases. Address 170 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—Four second-hand show cases at a bargain; good as new. A. K. Hawkes Co., 14 Whitehall.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A first-class soda fount, 12 syrups with the tilting jars, and not used more than one year; terms cash. Address Lock box 113, Thomson, Ga.

WANTED—Second-hand Remington typewriter. Must be in good condition and cheap for cash. Address S, care Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars, address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU WISH to buy, sell or exchange city or suburban property or farm lands, see us. Wells & Wilkinson, 1104 Fourth National Bank building.

$3,000 WILL buy a nice 6-r. house, with bath, hot and cold water. Fine neighborhood, block of two car lines. Walking distance of business part of city. Address W., care Constitution.

R. O. MEDLOCK CO. REAL ESTATE AGENTS 3 Edgewood Ave. 'Phone 3794.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE or exchange for large tract of cheap land, up-to-date roller mills, located on S. R. R. Address Box 83, Jackson, Ga.

REAL ESTATE exchanges—See Chas. P. Glover & Co., 716 Prudential bldg.

FOR LEASE.

I WILL lease for five years or less my store house 23 West Alabama street, 34x160 feet, 2 floors or three floors; cement basement, railroad platform, water elevator; possession on or before April 1. A. D. Adair, 1323 Empire.

FOR RENT—STABLES.

TWO stables, 4 box stalls, with large yard and shed, off Hunter st. Apply 63 Central ave.

LOST.

STRAYED—Light brown Jersey cow, wire around horns, one section of toe on left hind hoof larger than the other. Liberal reward for information leading to recovery. 308 Rawson.

EXPERT EYE FITTING.

EYES examined and glasses fitted, according to modern scientific methods. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. Expert opticians in attendance. Established 1870. A. K. Hawkes, optician.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

BELLINGRATH PLUMBING CO., 25 South Pryor. Bell 'phone 1192; Atlanta 784. All new work guaranteed one year.

MEDICAL.

TEKO—The celebrated female monthly regulator, for delayed, irregular and painful menstruation. Box by mail in plain package 40 cents. Teko Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM, whisky, morphine. I have been curing these addictions for years; no pain; no depression; satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars. C. R. Giles, M. D., 591 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

PAINS grow weak and nerves grow strong by a good old rub with Gopher Oil: 29 druggists here sell 25c bottles.

WANTED—Everybody to smoke EEM. Tobacco. Cures catarrh, asthma, colds, prevents pneumonia. At druggists and Tobacconists. Factory 57 South Broad st., Atlanta.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

OLD HATS made new for 35c up. Full styles, best work. Hats dyed black or brown. Out-of-town orders given prompt and careful attention. Acme Hatters 6½ Whitehall street.

GARDEN SEED READY.

BEGIN to plant peas, onion sets, potatoes, asparagus and rhubarb roots, turnips, spinach, salsify. Fruit trees and the wonderful New Phenomenal raspberry as big as a peach. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co.

FIELD, garden and flower, all kinds, any quantity; sweetpeas in bulk. 'Phone or write E. D. Davis, 155 Decatur st.; both phones 18. 230 Peters st., Atlanta phone 14.

ATLANTA STOVE WORKS.

WE HAVE enlarged our capacity, and can now furnish the trade our celebrated Barrett Range without delay.

ATLANTA STOVE WORKS.

WE WANT the public to know that our celebrated Barrett Range is the best cook on the market.

MUSICAL ITEM.

WHY put up with unsatisfactory piano tuning when the best will cost you no more. D. B. Evans, 85 Whitehall street. 'Phone 1704 M. or 295 East Point.

SEWING MACHINES RENTED.

WE rent new Singer and W. & W. machines, with complete set of attachments, for $2 per month. Prompt delivery. Both 'phones 1893. Singer Sewing Machine Co., 79 Whitehall st.

LADIES' COLUMN.

COAL—Best quality, cheapest price; prompt delivery. Buy now. J. W. Wills, 'phones 356.

COAL.

DON'T bother about your supply of coal, but send your orders to J. W. Wills, 'phones 356. He's got it!

IF YOU want your money's worth, buy coal and wood of M. A. Bowden & Co. Bell 'phone 4300-J.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING.

NOW IS THE TIME to have your books audited and systematized. Financial statements. Partnerships adjusted. Write today for booklet on auditing containing testmonials covering every class of business. SHELDON AUDIT COMPANY, 518 Temple Court Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. 'Phone 1196.

HALLWOOD CASH REGISTERS.

SOLD anywhere in the South on monthly payments, write for description of Leader. Price $125; worth $350. Southern Cash Register Company, 24 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA STOVE WORKS—

WANTS you to just try one of their celebrated Barrett Ranges—that's all.

IRON SAFES.

BANKS would do well to get prices on the famous "Hall's Safe," fire and burglar proof. Southern Safe Company, 24 South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

WE carry in stock the largest line of iron safes in the south; bank safes a specialty. Ellis & Howard, 26 S. Broad street.

THE PEACHTREE JEWELERS.

Muench & Beiersdorfer, expert watchmakers, jewelers and engravers. Diamonds, watches, jewelry. All kinds clock work, neatly done—called for and delivered. 99 Peachtree st.

ANSLEY BROS.,

Real Estate,

Bell Phone 339; Atlanta 260.

OFFICES 4 TO 10 E. ALABAMA ST., ATLANTA; 117 PRADO, HAVANA, CUBA.

THINK OF THIS!—Ten-room house and 6 acres of land in city limits; water, gas, etc.; fronting car line. There is nothing else like this inside of city. It will make about 30 lots if you want to subdivide it. Price $12,900.

LAST CHANCE to buy 2-story new 8-room house close to Peachtree street. This is near Fourteenth street, and the owner has told us to put the price at $5,000 for next 10 days only. After that it will be $5,500, and this is straight goods.

$1,800—NICE 5-room cottage that rents all the time for $17.50 per month. This is 10 per cent on $2,100. Why don't you get good interest on your money like this?

12½ ACRES—Two-story, 8-room house on car line, between here and Decatur. Elegant fruit, scuppernongs, figs, grapes, etc. Plenty of outhouses. This is a fine country home. Price is $7,000. Come see it.

DECATUR LOT—A beautiful corner lot, 100x320; east front; nice shade; for $450.

CAPITOL AVE. HOME—Two-story house and lot 50x200. This is a desirable home and fronts east. Owner can give reasons for wanting to sell. Price $3,900.

BEAUTIFUL Spring street corner lot, just beyond Kimball street, 50x195 feet to alley. Was bought for home, but owner needs the money. Price $3,000.

KELLY STREET lot, near Glenwood avenue, 45x135, with side alley. East front. Price only $425. It's a bargain.

DR. J. W. MAYSON and H. L. COBBS, SALESMEN.

BARGAINS.

NEW property, sidewalks down, close in, north side; rents $43—$4,300.

2 HOUSES, never vacant; rents $15—$1,260.

GLORE & JUSTIN,

215 Peters Building.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of Passenger Trains of the Following Roads.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Nashville	7 10 am	*Nashville	8 35 am
Marietta	8 35 am	Marietta	12 10 pm
*Chicago	10 24 am	*Chattanooga	4 50 pm
*Chattanooga	1 45 am	Marietta	5 30 pm
Marietta	2 50 pm	*Chicago	7 13 pm
*Nashville	7 35 pm	*Nashville	8 50 pm

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive daily from:		Depart daily to:	
Savannah	7:20 am	Macon	12:20 am
Jacksonville	7:50 am	Savannah	8:00 am
Macon	11:40 am	St. Augustine	10 55 am
Savannah	4:05 pm	Macon	4:00 pm
St. Augustine	6 51 pm	Savannah	9:15 pm
Macon	7:55 pm	Jacksonville	8:30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Selma	11 40 am	*Montgomery	5 30 am
Montgomery	7:45 pm	*Montgomery	12 45 pm
*Selma	11 35 pm	*Selma	4 20 pm
LaGrange	8:20 am	LaGrange	5 30 pm
*Montgomery	3:40 pm	*Montgomery	11 15 pm

*Daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

All trains of Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company arrive at and depart from Atlanta Terminal station, corner Mitchell street and Madison avenue.

GEORGIA RAILROD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta	8 00 pm	*Augusta	7 45 am
Conyers	6 45 am	Lithonia	10 05 am
Covington	7 46 am	*Augusta	3 30 pm
*Augusta	12 30 pm	Conyers	5 00 pm
Lithonia	3 25 pm	Covington	6 10 pm
*Augusta	8 15 pm	*Augusta	11 45 pm

*Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Norfolk	7 40 am	Birmingham	8 00 am
Piedmont	9 30 am	Monroe	7 20 am
Birmingham	11 45 am	Washington	12 00 n'n
Monroe	7:30 pm	Birmingham	3 55 pm
Washington	3 40 pm	Piedmont	4:40 pm
Birmingham	7 40 pm	Norfolk	8 00 pm

Trains 50 and 51 run daily except Sunday. All others run daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Trains Leave Atlanta, New Terminal Station, corner Mitchell and Madison Avenue.

4:15 A. M.—NO. 23 DAILY. Local to Birmingham, making all stops; arriving in Birmingham 10:15 a. m.

5:20 A. M.—No. 13 DAILY, "CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI LIMITED." A solid vestibuled train. Atlanta to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping car service to Chicago, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars; arrives Rome 7:30 a. m.; Chattanooga 9:45 a. m.; Cincinnati 7:30 p. m.; Louisville 8:15 p. m.; Chicago 7:23 a. m. Cafe car service. All meals between Atlanta and Cincinnati.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Griffin and Columbus; arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Columbus 9:50 a. m.

6:15 A. M.—NO. 1* DAILY—Local to Macon, Brunswick and Jacksonville. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 8:55 a. m.; Brunswick 4 p. m.; Jacksonville 7:40 p. m.

7:00 A. M.—NO. 65 DAILY.—Pullman to Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City and Colorado Springs; arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m. and Colorado Springs 8:15 a. m.

7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY.—Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY.—Chattanooga.

11:40 A. M.—NO. 6 DAILY EXCEPT MONDAY.—Chicago and Florida Special. A Solid Vestibuled Pullman Train to St. Augustine, Fla. Arrives Jacksonville 8:50 p. m.; Brunswick 7:50 p. m.; St. Augustine 10:00 p. m. Dining Car Serves all meals between Atlanta and Jacksonville.

12 NOON.—NO. 38 DAILY.—Washington and Southwestern Limited. Sleeping, library observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrive Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 40 DAILY.—New York express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m.; Washington 10:15 a. m.; New York 3:15 p. m.

12:15 NOON.—NO. 8 DAILY.—Local for Macon; arriving Macon 2:40 p. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAILY.—Macon and Hawkinsville.

4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY.—Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Birmingham and Memphis; arrives Birmingham 9:15 p. m.; Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY.—Griffin and Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4.30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY, except Sunday. "Air Line Belle" to Toccoa.

4:35 P. M.—No. 28 DAILY.—Local to Fayetteville and Fort Valley.

4:50 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY.—Through drawing room and sleeping cars to Cincinnati. Arrive Rome 7:20 p. m.; Dalton 8:36 p. m.; Chattanooga 10:15 p. m.; Memphis 8:20 a. m.; Louisville 8:50 a. m.; St. Louis 5 p. m.; Cincinnati 8:10 a. m. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville.

5:15 P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY—Makes all stops. Local to Heflin; arrives Hefling 9.50 p. m.

6:00 P. M.—NO. 5—DAILY except Sunday. CHICAGO AND FLORIDA SPECIAL. A Solid Vestibuled Pullman Train to Cincinnati. Club Car to Cincinnati, Observation Sleeping Car to Louisville. Through Sleeping Cars to Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit. Arrives Rome 8:05 p. m.; Chattanooga 10:25 p. m.; Cincinnati 7:55 a. m.; Louisville 8:50 a. m.; Toledo 2:20 p. m.; Detroit 4:10 p. m.; Cleveland 3:00 p. m.; Chicago 5:30 p. m. Dining Car serves dinner between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

10:20 P. M.—NO. 18. "THE FLORIDA TRAIN." Local sleeper Atlanta to Brunswick. Atlanta to Jacksonville. Vestibuled coaches Atlanta to Jacksonville. Dining car serves breakfast. Arrives Macon 12:35 midnight; Jacksonville 8:50 a. m.; Brunswick 8:00 a. m.

11:15 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY.—Florida Limited. A Solid Vestibuled train to St. Augustine, Fla. Through Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches to Jacksonville and St. Augustine. Arrives Jacksonville 8:50 a. m.; Brunswick 8:00 a. m.; St. Augustine 10:00 a. m. Cafe Car serves Breakfast between Jesup and St. Augustine.

11:35 P. M.—NO. 97, NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open to 10 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.

12 NIGHT.—NO. 36 DAILY.—United States Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping cars to New York, Richmond and Asheville. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m.

Ticket Office—Corner Peachtree and Wall street Peters building, and new Terminal station. 'Phones: City office, 142 main; depot, No. 2, on Terminal exchange.

— USE —

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.'S



MONEY ORDERS

for all your Small Remittances, by mail or otherwise.

Sold on all points in the United States, Canada and on Havana, Cuba.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. NO APPLICATION REQUIRED

A receipt is given and money will be refunded if order is lost.

Sold at all agencies of the Southern Express Company at all reasonable hours.

RATES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Not Over $	CENTS	Not Over $	CENTS
2.50	5	102.50	32
5.00	5	105.00	35
10.00	8	110.00	36
20.00	10	120.00	40
30.00	12	130.00	42
40.00	15	140.00	45
50.00	15	150.00	48
60.00	20	160.00	50
75.00	25	175.00	55
100.00	30	200.00	60

SHIP YOUR GOODS BY THE

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY

which operates on 30,000 miles of first-class routes, with connections with other companies, to all points accessible by express.

TENANTS WANTED!

We have now on our list a number of good houses for which we wish to secure tenants, and we have them at any price you want to pay, from $10.00 a month to $250.00. Here are some of them:

495	N. Boulevard, 11 rooms....$40.00	262	Forrest Ave., 8 rooms $40.00
363	E. Linden, 8 rooms 30.00		Confederate Ave., 7 rooms 17.00
280	S. Boulevard, 6 rooms..... 25.00		Edgewood, Ga., 6 rooms 20.00
189	Highland, 6 rooms 25.00	51	Clarke, 5 rooms 20.00
137	Madison Ave., 5 rooms 15.60	314	Oakland Ave., 4 rooms 15.00

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RECEIVER'S SALE OF WHISKEY.

Will be sold at the court house door, in Jackson, Butts County, Ga., on the 15th day of February, 1906, at public outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the following property, to wit:

36 qts. and 49 pts. Murray Hill whiskey, 24 qts. 25 pts. and 40 samples Lewis 66 Rye whiskey, 1 case Upper Ten whiskey, 24 qts. Duffy's Malt whiskey, 7 qts. 7 pts. and 81 half pts. Turkey Mountain Corn whiskey, also on barrel bottles Turkey Mountain Corn whiskey, 59 qts. Sylvan Grove whiskey, 24 pts. Melwood whiskey, 104 qts. and 63 pts. mixed whiskey, 3 qts. gin, 46 qts. and 120 pts. Slitz beer, 2 and 2-3 barrels corn whiskey and one barrel peach brandy.

Said property sold by order of the superior court of Butts county as the property of A. J. Plunket by the receiver duly appointed by said court. The said sale subject to confirmation by said court.

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COTTON.

Denton, Tex., telegraphs me as follows: "Nine gins in Denton county ginned from January 16 to January 25, inclusive, 739 bales, against 420 bales December 15 to January 15, inclusive."

Telegrams reporting similarly large and late ginning are being received by me and others from pretty much all over the Mississippi valley, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma.

The quantity of cotton that will have been ginned by February 1 promises to be so large that, irrespective of the fact that the government makes no report as of February 1, I have determined to compile and issue a report of my own, and, accordingly, I have this evening mailed the following letter to all my county correspondents, and the larger ginneries with which I am in correspondence, and upon receipt of responses to it, shall publish a compilation of such reports as may be sent me.

As the time is somewhat short, I have determined to publish this letter also in the leading daily newspapers of the south, and shall appreciate it very much if any one to whose eye it may come, and who is in a position to give me the information that I desire, will reply to the letter by telegraph, as indicated:

"Dear Sir: It is my intention to issue a ginner's report as of February 1, and I invite the cooperation of my correspondents. This report would be all the more interesting, as the government has suspended all further ginning reports until the final one, which will appear toward the end of March. I would ask you to kindly wire me, collect, on February 1, or as soon as possible thereafter, the actual figures for a few representative ginneries in your section, of the entire quantity ginned since the beginning of the season to the evening of January 31, 1906, preceding these figures by the letter 'A', then the quantity ginned between January 16 and 31, 1906, both dates inclusive, preceding the figures by the letter 'B'. In case you wish me to telegraph you the result of my investigation at your expense, you will please add to the telegram, 'Yes,' preceding it by the letter 'C'—for instance, if you wish to say that certain ginneries in your section have ginned to January 31 for the entire season 3,125 bales, and 74 bales during the period from January 16 to 31, and that you request the result by telegram at your expense, you will kindly wire me: 'A 3,125, B 75, C Yes.' If the response to my investigation justifies it, shall publish full particulars in the leading southern papers. Relying on your assistance, I am yours very truly."

(Signed) THEODORE H. PRICE.

***

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FARMS AND FARMERS.

RECENT BULLETINS OF GEORGIA EXPERIMENT STATION.

Bulletin No. 69, covering the several experiments in corn culture made during the year 1905, and bulletin No. 70, containing experiments in cotton culture of the same year, are now ready for distribution, and will be mailed to the regular mailing lists of the station as rapidly as possible, as well as to those who may now make requests for copies and that their names be entered on the lists permanently.

A very short review of the experiments at this time and in this place may be all that is necessary, since free copies will be sent on request to any one who is actively engaged in any branch of agriculture:

"Variety Test of Corn"—A brief of the results of this test, showing the standing of the leading varieties (24 in all) was given some weeks ago, as follows: Albemarle, 47.36 bushels per acre; Marlboro, 46.20; Hasting's Prolific, 44.28; Weekly's Improved, 41.60; Cleckler's Improved, 41.03; Tindell's Improved, 40.63; Frye's Improved, 40.63; Giddens' Weevil Proof, 40.29; Cocke's Prolific, 39.66, and so on, in a descending scale to Bryan's Early 58.00. Average yield of the 24 varieties, 38.00 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The bulletin (No. 69) gives names and addresses of the parties who supplied the seed.

"Residual Effects of Fertilizers"—The results showed no appreciable effects on the yield of corn in 1905 from the fertilizers applied to cotton on the same land in 1904.

"Intercultural Application of nitrogen"—Where the standard dose of cotton seed meal was divided into two equal portions, one portion bedded on before planting the corn and the other portion applied in the middles as late as May 19, the yield of corn was 33.65 bushels per acre, against 35.36 bushels per acre where the whole of the meal was applied and bedded on before planting the corn. But where half of the meal was left off before planting and an equivalent amount of nitrate of soda (one-half pound of nitrate for each pound of meal) was applied in the middles, May 19, the yield was 35.45 bushels per acre—a gain of about 5 pounds of shelled corn per acre.

"Cotton Seed Meal v. Crushed Cotton Seed"—In one series of plats 164 pounds of cotton seed meal, together with 135 pounds of 17 per cent acid phosphate and 7.40 pounds of muriate of potash—per acre. In another series 370 pounds of crushed cotton seed, together with 131 pounds of 17 per cent acid phosphate and 3.70 pounds of muriate of potash were applied per acre. The two formulas, according to special analysis of each ingredient, contained equal amounts of phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. There were six plats in each series thus differently fertilizer. I quote the following on the results of the experiment from bulletin No. 69:

"Results—These are striking and should be considered as fairly conclusive, so far as one experiment can prove anything; but in connection with the previously made tests, already referred to, should be accepted as final and conclusive.

"By reference to table No. 7 it will be seen that the cotton seed meal plats yielded an average of 36.39 bushels of corn per acre; while the crushed cotton seed plats gave an average of 34.07 bushels per acre, a difference in favor of the cotton meal of 2.32 bushels per acre.

"At $22 per ton for cotton meal and $19 a ton for cotton seed—the market prices for these products quoted in Griffin at date of this writing, the cost of the 164 pounds of cotton meal would be $1.80, and the cost of the 370 pounds of cotton seed meal would be $3.51. To state it differently and yet practically, the farmer using the cotton seed instead of cotton seed meal would lose as follows:

2.32 bushels of corn at 70 cents per bushel	$1.62
Difference between market value of the meal and seed, in favor of the meal	1.71
Loss per acre	$3.33
Less cost of 4 pounds of acid phosphate and 3.70 pounds of muriate of potash	0.12
Net loss per acre	$3.21

"If the area be extended from 1 acre (as it was in the experiment) to 5.40 acres there would be required nearly one ton of cotton seed (370 pounds of cotton seed multiplied by 5.40 acres equals 1,998 pounds), and of course the actual loss on the ton of seed would be $3.51 multiplied by 5.40 equals $17.33, or but $1.67 less than the market value of the ton of seed.

"To analyze the statement still differently: The difference between the cost of the entire cotton meal formula and the entire cotton seed formula applied to a sufficient area to consume one ton of cotton seed would be $8.58. Add the value of 12.52 bushels of corn that would be the deficit in yield from the cotton seed plats (2.32 bushels multiplied by 5.4 acres), or 12.52 bushels of corn at 70 cents per bushel—$8.76, and we have $8.58 plus $8.76, equals $17.34, as the loss resulting from appropriately balanced by mixing with the seed the proper quantities of acid phosphate and muriate of potash, as compared with applying the equivalent in cotton seed meal, similarly balanced, to corn.

"Of course it will be observed that the price of cotton seed used in the calculation is abnormally high, while the meal is about the usual price; but the result would only be proportionately less striking if the seed be priced lower. The prices above are actually those quoted at the date of this writing.

"It is also true that the prices of the meal and seed are f. o. b. at the oil mill, involving the hauling or freighting (or both) of the seed from farm to the mill and the meal from the mill to the farm. It is not difficult to make the proper allowance for this and bring the calculation to the basis of both seed and meal delivered on the farm.

"The difference between the yields of the two series of plots, one series fertilized with cotton meal and the other with cotton seed, amounting to 2.32 bushels per acre, is certainly not due to any difference between the amounts of plant food in the two formulas, for these are substantially the same. But the greater yield of the cotton meal plots was doubtless due to the very much better mechanical condition of the meal and therefore its availability, as compared with the cotton seed. The plant food contained in the hulls of the seed, although not large in amount, was probably totally unavailable to the corn plants.

"In the bulletin on cotton culture, to follow this shortly, a similar experiment on cotton will be detailed. The yield of seed cotton from the cotton meal plats was 1,157 pounds per acre; while the yield from the cotton seed plats was 1,155 pounds per acre. These nearly equal yields were probably due to the fact that the cotton crop covers a growing period (especially the blooming and fruiting part), of practically six months and sometimes longer; while the growing and making period of the corn crop is barely four months, thus affording longer time for the coarse and less soluble kernels and hulls to decompose and become available as well as for the cotton plants to assimilate the plant food from these sources.

"CONCLUSION—The results of the experiment abundantly confirm the conclusion reached in previous experiments, that it is not expedient to apply cotton seed as a fertilizer directly to corn; but rather that the seed should be exchanged for meal and the meal used instead as a fertilizer, whenever a fair and quitable basis of exchange can be secured.

"Note 1.—According to chemical analysis of each, 886 pounds of cotton meal are about the equivalent, in content of plant food, to 2,000 pounds of cotton seed. But owing to the superior mechanical condition of the meal and its consequently greater, or more prompt, availability, it is safe to assume that 800 pounds of meal are the full equivalent to one ton of seed. Therefore, whatever excess above 800 pounds of meal the farmer can get in exchange for a ton of seed, or by selling the seed and buying the meal, less the lost of hauling or freighting, is so much clear profit in comparison with using the ton of seed directly as a fertilizer.

"The oil of the seed is practically of no value as a fertilizer, but it is worth in the market usually not less than $8 for each ton of seed.

"Note 2.—It does not follow from the foregoing results and conclusion that it is advised—as an original proposition—to use cotton seed meal directly as a fertilizer. It is too valuable as a food for animals to be used as a fertilizer; and therefore every farmer should, as far as practicable, use the meal as food fot cattle and other animals (excepting pigs and young calves), and save and apply the resulting stable or lot manure. By this plan the returns from one ton of meal may be almost doubled in value compared with the results from using the meal directly as a fertilizer."

(Bulletin No. 70, cotton culture experiment, including variety tests, will be reviewed next week. Meantime both bulletins, 69 and 70, are now available and copies will be mailed free to requests addressed to Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.)

R. J. REDDING.

SIGN YOUR NAME AND POSTOFFICE.

Some one writing from Tuskegee, Ala., withholds his name. As the information he seeks is mainly of a personal character, I cannot publish it in this department, nor can I write to him or send him printed matter without knowing his name. The invariable rule of journals and newspapers is that correspondents must give their names and postoffices, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith and to enable the editor to reply by mail if necessary. Will correspondents please observe this rule?

EDITOR.

BRINGING UP OLD LAND.

If "E. G. L.," Sparta, Ga., will comply with the universal rule of journals and newspapers, and give his full name, I will gladly reply to his exceedingly good letter, and will also be able to send him some printed matter that would be helpful.

VALUE OF COTTON SEED MEAL MANURE.

Paul Turner, McDonough, Ga.—Kindly answer through the columns of The Constitution what is the value of manure per ton from steers where they are being fed on cotton seed meal and hulls for beef purposes, at the rate of 20 pounds of hulls and 4 pounds of meal per day, and are kept well bedded with pine straw. Cattle are penned.

Answer—It affords me great pleasure to reply to a practical question of so great importance as the one just propounded by Mr. Turner, especially when submitted so clearly and distinctly and in so few words as above. The answer to the question involves a principle so fundamental to the economic and profitable use of one of our greatest feeding stuffs that it cannot be safely ignored. I have more than once insisted that farmers cannot afford to use cotton seed and cotton seed meal directly as a fertilizer, so long as there are hungry cattle waiting to be fed, and the correct answer to Mr. Turner's question lies at the very basis of success in feeding dairy and beef animals.

It is now pretty well settled that of the plant food, or fertilizing elements that are contained in the various feeding stuffs, from 75 to 90 per cent will be found in the solid and liquid excrements of the animals consuming the food.

The percentage of the fertilizing elements recoverable in the manure, in the case of any given food stuff varies according to the age of the animal and the purposes for which it is fed. If a young and growing animal the percentage, although still very large, will be less than in the case of a dairy cow, giving milk, and the greatest percentage will occur in the case of an adult animal that is being fed for conversion into beef, which is just the case with Mr. Turner's. If all the manure from the fattening steers, fed on cotton seed meal and hulls, be saved absolutely, it will contain not less than ninety (90) per cent of the fertilizing elements that were present in the food consumed. The answer is now plain: A ton of cotton seed meal is easily worth $24 to $25 as a fertilizer, on the basis of the present price of fertilizing elements. The nitrogen alone, say 140 pounds, at 15 cents a pound, would be $21. The phosphoric acid, say 50 pounds, at 4 cents a pound, would amount to $2. The potash, say 30 pounds, at 4 cents a pound, would be $1.20, a total of $24.20. A ton of cotton seed hulls contains about $3 worth of fertilizing elements. Allowing that 90 per cent of the fertilizing elements of the ton of meal would be in the manure and 70 per cent of the $3 worth in the hulls we find that the value of the manure from a ton of meal would be $21, or say 1.09 cents for each pound of meal. The manure from one ton of hulls would be worth $2.70, or 0.135 cents per pound of hulls. So then the manure resulting from feeding 4 pounds of meal to a steer would be worth 4.36 cents, and the manure from feeding 20 pounds of hulls would be worth 2.7 cents (2 7-10 cents). Add these together and we have 7.06 cents as the value of the resulting manure from feeding 5 pounds of cotton meal and 20 pounds of hulls—a day's ration.

How much a ton of the manure as mixed with litter, straw, dirt, water, etc., would be worth would depend upon how much of these substances there shall be in a ton. You may possibly be able to determine that, approximately, yourself. You have this fact before you, viz., that the manure from each steer so fed for each day would be worth a little more than 7 cents, or $2.10 for one month. The total voidings (excrements) would amount to about 45 or 50 pounds per day for a good-sized steer, including bedding, say 60 pounds per day, or 1,800 pounds in thirty days. This supposes animals fed under cover. In the case of your steers fed in open air the total manure for a month from one steer would perhaps reach 3,000 pounds, which would make the manure, including litter, etc., worth about $1.40 per ton.

10-4 ACID AND COTTON SEED MEAL.

A. S. J., Winston, Ga.—I have a piece of land, a deep gray soil, that will average half to three-quarters of a bale of cotton per acre and would like for you to give me a formula, and if you think best one that contains a little more potash than usual for cotton. Want to put 400 pounds to the acre, and would like to know in about what proportions you would mix cotton seed meal with 10-4 acid to obtain best results; also about what the mixture will analyze. Would like to get this from you so as to convince my cropper that it is cheaper to use the mixed goods.

Answer—I send you copy of bulletin 65 and call your attention to the appendix in the latter part of the bulletin. In order to make a balanced fertilizer for cotton, using 10:4 acid and cotton seed meal, you should add to each 100 pounds of 10:4 acid, 50 pounds of cotton seed meal. I think the 10:4 acid contains a little too much potash, but as you cannot get it out and it would be troublesome to add simple acid phosphate, as well as cotton seed meal, the above suggestions will be best for you.

I have been advising farmers for many years to buy the raw materials and do their own mixing, and I am not in position to aid you in convincing your cropper that it is cheaper to buy the mixed goods, because I do not believe that it is cheaper. Your 10:4 acid is either made of a very low grade of acid phosphate (which always costs higher) and muriate of potash, or is made of a higher grade acid phosphate and kainit, I do not see how you can believe that you can buy a ready mixed goods cheaper than you can buy the ingredients entering into the mixture, and I am quite sure you can do the mixing at 50 cents per ton and a good deal less. I think you will do better to follow the formulas given in the appendix of bulletin 66 and buy the highest grade of acid phosphate and potash. In a greater part of the south you can buy high grade acid phosphates at materially less prices per unit than you can buy the low grades.

FERTILIZER FOR CABBAGE AND TOMATO.

J. F. C., Jackson, Tenn.—Will you please tell me what kind of fertilizer to use on a deep sandy loams for cabbage and tomatoes. This land has been in cattle pasture for six or seven years. Nothing on it but Japan clover, and is good land with just enough sand to make it dry and warm. How would you prepare the land? Would you burn off the clover, or plow it under. I have some more land just like it that was in corn last year. Which would suit best for cabbage and tomatoes? I can buy cotton seed meal in one mile of me. Could get the other ingredients and mix myself. The meal is $1.00 per hundred.

Answer—From your description of the condition of the land, I am of the opinion that it could not be profitably planted in cabbage because it is not rich enough. It is hardly practicable to apply enough fertilizer to such a soil to produce a paying crop of vegetables that require a very rich soil. If you could apply 50 to 100 tons of a good quality of stable manure (well rotted,) to the acre and 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of a well balanced commercial fertilizer it might as least pay expenses this year.

The trouble with such a soil is the want of a good supply of humus, in order to hold the large quantity of water required by a cabbage crop. The following is a good formula both for cabbage and tomatoes:

Acid phosphate (h. g.)	1,000 lbs.
Cotton seed meal	1,500 lbs.
Muriate of potash	250 lbs.
(or Kainit, 1,000 lbs.)	
	2,750 lbs.

Using the first three the mixture would analyze as follows: 6.45-3.82—5.36. Apply the whole of the amount to 2 or 3 acres (if you do not apply the stable manure), for cabbage, and to 5 or 6 acres for tomatoes, without the stable manure.

Turn over the land at once as deeply as possible, and if practicable run a subsoil furrow behind that turn plow—provided the subsoil is not wet. Cross plow and harrow until a fine mellow bed is secured. I think I would not apply any manure or fertilizer before turning the soil, but apply the manure just before plowing the second time. The manure should be applied as soon as practicable and the fertilizer at least two weeks before planting the cabbage. It would be well to have enough nitrate of soda ready for use, to be applied as a top dressing, both to cabbage and tomato. After the plants have commenced to grow, repeat in two or three weeks. Do not apply more than 75 to 100 pounds per acre at any one time, to the cabbage, and one to three teaspoonfuls to each tomato plant, within 6 or 8 inches of the same and work it in with the hoe. You can get the muriate and phosphate in Nashville and do your own mixing sufficiently well.

EARLY ROASTING EARS.

W. P. C., Savannah, Ga.—Please answer for an old subscriber by letter or by paper whichever is most convenient.

Have 4 acres fairly good upland, want to make as many dozen ears of early corn as possible, as I can sell all of it here in the city at 20 cents dozen.

Right now the land is laid in 3-foot rows (225 feet long), in each furrow is scattered good stable manure (horse), 6 tons to the acre; what kind and how much commercial fertilizer must I put to make maximum quantity? Can stalks be as close as 15 inches and do well? Is the Adams Extra Early all right for earliness? Answering above you will greatly oblige.

Answer—Not later than two or three weeks before planting the corn I would apply in the same furrows with the stable manure about one-third of the following formula per acre (Formula No. 1):

Acid phosphate (H. G.)	1,000 lbs.
Cotton seed meal (green seed)	1,250 lbs.
Muriate of potash	40 lbs.
Total	2,290 lbs.

At planting time I would apply 30 or 40 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre on top of the covered corn. A second dose of 50 pounds per acre may be applied when the plants are large enough to plow and are in a growing condition, strewing it along on one or both sides of each row just ahead of the cultivator. A third application may be made two or three weeks later and of the same amount, or a little more. When you put in the first described mixture stir it well with the soil of the furrow and bed on it, opening out the water furrows well. Just before planting harrow the beds down and plant in a small furrow along the middle of the bed.

Adams Extra Early is early enough, but a "mighty" poor yielder. I prefer Adams Early as of much larger ears and but little later. Plants may be as close as 15 inches, or even closer, if land is already rich.

His Money's Worth.

(From The Catholic Standard and Times)

"Doughnuts," said the baker, "are ten cents a dozen and the crullers are the same price."

"I didn't know," said thee customer, "that there was any difference between 'doughnuts' and 'crullers.'"

"Oh! yes; crullers have holes in the center, while the doughnuts——"

"Gimme doughnuts; I ain't spendin' my good money for holes."

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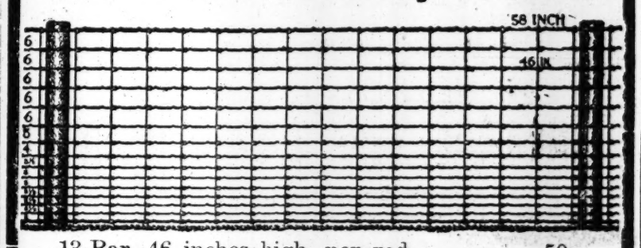
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IT WILL BE SUNSHINE
MIRTH AND LAUGHTER
THE MORNING AFTER
IF YOU GO TO
FLORIDA
ON THE
Chicago and Florida Limited
OR
DIXIE FLYER
OVER THE
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RY.,
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA RY.,
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

CHICAGO AND FLORIDA LIMITED.—Solid vestibuled train, day coach, Pullman sleeping cars, library car and dining car. Leaves Atlanta 10:55 a. m., arrives Jacksonville 8:15 p. m., St. Augustine 9:30 p. m.

DIXIE FLYER.—Solid vestibuled train, day coach and Pullman sleeping cars, leaves Atlanta 8:30 p. m., arrives Jacksonville 7:20 a. m.

Apply to Ticket Agent, corner Peachtree and Marietta Streets and Terminal Station for sleeping car space, tickets, etc.

RAISING GRAPES.

W. H. H., Yorkville, S. C.—Is this part of the county warm enough to grow successfully the same grapes that they grow in California and make raisins of? Can you give me any information as to the kind of land best suited for the raisin grape, when to set out cuttings rooted, distance and depth to plant and best manner of fertilizer to use?

Answer: It is not practicable to grow raisin grapes, at least to produce raisins, in South Carolina, nor anywhere in this great country east of the Rocky mountains. The climate is totally unsuited to raisin grapes and raisin production. The dried fig is a much more likely possibility, but that has never been done, so far as I know. It requires long months of perfectly open, dry, sunshiny weather, which we do not have east of the Rockies. For raisins and dried figs and dried prunes we should have a desert region, such as Syria, Arabia, Persia, Egypt, etc.

Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HAIRSTON—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hairston, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Henderson are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. R. R. Hairston today (Monday) at 10 a. m., from the residence, No. 570 Whitehall street. Interment at Westview. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers, and will please meet at Patterson's, No. 96 North Forsyth street, at 9:30 a. m.: Mr. D. C. Allen, Mr. J. A. Wright, Mr. G. A. Clayton, Mr. A. R. Colcord, Mr. B. R. Padgett and Mr. G. H. Bolfeuillet.

FOR BAGGAGE WAGON
PHONE 1000
American Baggage and Transfer Company

THE GRAND
Tonight and Tuesday. Matinee Tuesday.
B. C. WHITNEY WILL PRESENT
The Piquant Musical Mixture,
"ISLE OF SPICE"
The Company Includes:
LESLIE LEIGH. HERBERT CAWTHORNE and 75 OTHERS.
Night, 25c to $1.50; matinee, 25c to $1.

Wednesday and Thursday, Matinee Thursday.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
WM. H. CRANE
And an Admirable Company in the Farcical Comedy Triumph,
"THE AMERICAN LORD"
By G. H. Broadhurst and C. T. Dazey.
Sale Now Open.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2—MATINEE AND NIGHT.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS BY
SOUSA
AND HIS BAND OF 50.
Assisted by Eminent Soloists.

THE BIJOU
THIS WEEK.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
HANLON BROTHERS' SPECTACULAR PANTOMIMIC PRODUCTION:
"FANTASMA"
TONS OF GORGEOUS SCENERY.
50—PEOPLE—50

THE ★ THEATRE
WEEK OF JANUARY 29TH
CORA YOUNGBLOOD CORSON
VOCAL AND EUPHONIUM SOLOIST
MLLE. AIMEE
Rainbow Lily Serpentine and Fire Dance,
"CUPID IN PARADISE"
A Burlesque by W. H. Truehearn.
NEW MOVING PICTURES.
Matinees Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

H. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell, Jr., Sanders McDaniel, Hugh M. Dorsey, Arthur Heyman.
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
Attorneys at Law.
Offices 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 209 and 211 Kiser Building. Long distance Telephone 570 Atlanta, Ga.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON—Hon. Philip Cook, Secretary of State, Atlanta, Ga.—The petition of William W. Reid, S. C. Callaway, C. A. Langford, Thomas M. Callaway and Samuel Barnett, all of the County of Fulton and State of Georgia, shows that they have associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a legal reserve old line life insurance company, with a capital stock of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.00), but they desire the privilege of increasing the same, at any time that the stockholders may desire, to any sum not exceeding Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000).

The name of the said insurance company will be The Empire Life Insurance Company.

The kind of insurance they propose to carry out is to make any and every kind of insurance appertaining to or connected with life risks anywhere.

The number of shares of the capital stock, of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per share, your petitioners respectively agree to take will be as follows:

WILLIAM W. REID, Fifty (50) Shares.
S. C. CALLAWAY, Fifty (50) Shares.
C. A. LANGFORD, One (1) Share.
THOMAS M. CALLAWAY, Fifty (50) Shares.
SAMUEL BARNETT, Fifty (50) Shares.

Your petitioners show that they do, in good faith, intend to go forward, without delay, to raise the capital stock and organize said company.

Wherefore, Your petitioners request to be incorporated under the laws of this state.

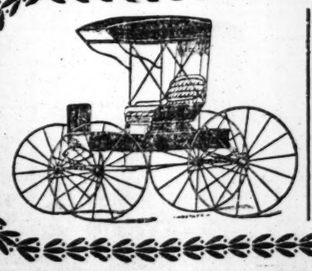
Your petitioners show that they have given thirty (30) days' notice of their intention to apply for this charter by the publication of said petition in The Atlanta Constitution, the newspaper, which publishes the legal advertisements of the county of Fulton, where the principal office of the said company is to be located, said notices having been published once a week for four weeks before the filing of this petition.

Atlanta, Georgia, this the 20th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six.

SAMUEL BARNETT,
Petitioners Attorney.

Keeley Cure
A Scientific Treatment for Whiskey, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Chloral, Tobacco and Neurasthenia or Nerve Exhaustion.
The Only Keeley Institute in Georgia
235 Capitol Ave., ATLANTA, GA.


HICKS' CAPUDINE
IMMEDIATELY CURES
HEADACHES
Breaks up COLDS
IN 6 TO 12 HOURS
Trial Bottle 10c. At Druggists



INVEST 1c.
For Postal Card, and make $22.00 in CASH, by writing for our Catalogue No. 52 A $65.00 best grade TOP BUGGY for $49.00, GUARANTEED.
Manufactured by the only Buggy Factory in the South, who will sell direct to consumer at first price
GOLDEN EAGLE BUGGY CO.
$12.50 Set Harness for $6.49.
ATLANTA, GA.